THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 112 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1944 | ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands, FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

U. S. Scores Great Victory at Palau; Japan Takes Critical Risk in Burma; 4-F's Warned of Draft to War Jobs

Long Cotton Week Urged; Nazis Flooding Flanders; Hub Carrying Paper Load

The World's Day—April 8, 1944

Washington: Union Seeks 48-Hour Cotton Week

Asserting that cotton textile employers twice have blocked a mandatory 48-hour week in the industry, Emil Rieve, President of the Textile Workers' Union of America, urged the War Manpower Commission to order the longer week immediately.

A ban on the use of liquefied petroleum gas as a motor fuel in civilian passenger automobiles was imposed by the Petroleum Administration for War. Ingredients are needed for more essential uses.

Civilians will receive only about five per cent of the more than 246,000,000 pounds of dehydrated vegetables expected to be available for the year ending June 30, 1945, the War Food Administration estimated.

"Good Faith" dictates that Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington take office without delay as Judge of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, said Acting Senate Minority Leader White of Maine. A delay would forestall appointment of a successor by Gov. Arthur B. Langlie (R) of Washington, it was pointed out.

Union labor veterans of World War I and II coupled a demand for a 30-hour postwar work week based on 40-hour pay with a proposal to place "genuine liberals and progressives" in public office. The veterans were members of the C. I. O. United Auto Workers Union.

In Europe: Germans Flood Parts of Flanders

Germans are flooding parts of Flanders, according to Inbel, Belgian news agency. This has not yet been done on a large scale, but full preparations are reported to have been made to wreck the elaborate pumping machinery and blow up dikes in case of invasion.

Bari Radio, controlled by the Allies, sent out a message to Albania on the fifth anniversary of Mussolini's invasion of the country, declaring: "Albania will be resurrected."

Some 80,000 Frenchmen and women at least have been executed since the armistice with Germany. The figure may be as high as 110,000, French officials in London declared.

Smoking on busses and streetcars in Germany has been prohibited out of consideration for women operators and conductors, the Berlin Radio said.

Illegal groups of anti-Nazis are spread throughout Germany, and in addition to these, hundreds of thousands of persons are working on their own against Naziism, according to the newest book on Germany appearing in Sweden. The author is a German, writing under the pseudonym "Peter Michael."

Boston: Paper Quota Nearly Half State's Total

Boston's 1944 waste paper salvage quota is 160,000 tons, which is nearly half of the State's total quota. Figures for individual communities are now being worked out. [Page 2.]

Normal wartime Easter week-end passenger traffic prevailed in and out of Metropolitan Boston on rail and bus lines, with capacity or near-capacity loads, but not exceeding that of a year ago, according to transportation officials.

National: Opera Singers' Tour to Argentina Off

A tour of Metropolitan Opera Company singers to Argentina has been canceled, "due to the uncertain situation surrounding the administration of the Teatro Colon" in Buenos Aires, announced Andre Mertens, Director of the Mexican and South American Division of Columbia Concerts, Inc., in New York.

Petitions asking Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York to declare his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination were circulated by a "Draft Dewey for President" group in Lansing, Mich.

Thirty-six clubs in 27 states have been organized "to disseminate full information regarding the desirability and availability of Henry J. Kaiser as the Republican nominee" for the Presidency, it was announced at Chicago headquarters of the draft-Kaiser movement.

Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, urged in New York the initiation of a "draft-Roosevelt" movement, asserting "there is no other man in public life to whom we can safely turn over the helm."

Gov. Ingram M. Stainback of Hawaii, testifying in a habeas corpus test case in Honolulu involving a civilian sentenced by a military court, said, "There is no possibility of a repetition of what happened here Dec. 7, 1941."

The International span of Thousand Island Bridge, closed to general traffic every Sunday since Feb. 27 in an overtime pay dispute, will be open Easter Sunday under court order, it was announced at Utica, N. Y.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Commercial Air Transport To Absorb War Veterans

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

An estimate that more than 250,000 ex-servicemen could be absorbed by the commercial air transport industry after the war was made today by A. N. Kemp, President of American Airlines.

In an interview at the company offices in Boston, wherein Mr. Kemp said he sought information as well as giving it to the aeronautically minded gathering present, he said that his company has already taken back servicemen who had minor injuries. He also said that American was preparing to take back more, in fact would give preference to, servicemen.

He pointed out that because of the highly mechanized character of modern armies, many men in service have been upgraded in their skills. Hence, he anticipated no difficulty in his company being able to have its pick of all kinds of talent from the services.

"While the air transport industry is not a big employer, there is a possibility that with all the expansion planned after the war, it will double its size. There is no doubt in my mind that a large part of the servicemen who have become air minded and want to remain in the aviation business can be absorbed by the industry," he said.

Take Back Former Men

"Some men in service will undoubtedly go back to their old jobs, and we will probably take back all the men who left us," Mr. Kemp continued. "I should say our industry could safely absorb a quarter of a million men who really want to stay in the air business."

In response to a question as

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Weather Predictions

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Here Is How 'Black' Gets Into Markets

Willingness of public to buy touches off setup of scarcities and greed for big profits.

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Were those bananas you purchased today, or those onions you bought a week or two ago "black market" produce?

Chances are they were.

"But," you may object, "I didn't pay any more than the retail ceiling price as set by the Office of Price Administration."

True enough. Yet, just as the recent scarcity of onions brought about tremendous "black market" operations, so the present scarcity of bananas has created another "black market."

"Black market" operations are not confined solely to bananas and onions. They include dealings in gasoline, poultry, meats, Nylon stockings, butter, and many others too numerous to mention.

Even fish, a big item in Boston markets, and now under OPA price ceilings, is being sold on the "black market," with all sorts of extra inducements being offered to fishermen, according to an investigation now under way in Washington.

"Black markets" thrive on scarcities—plus a greed for profits. And, just so long as there are scarcities, plus greed—and a willingness on the part of a generally prosperous public to participate—the "black market" will continue, according to leading food authorities.

Take a banana "black market," for instance. The OPA, which set ceiling prices designed to keep down the cost of living, is working hard to smash such rackets in food commodities, just as it is continually gathering evidence to combat other "black market" operations.

The Difficulty

But, here's where the chief difficulty lies—in the gathering of evidence.

For, in order to present cases of "black market" violations before the U. S. District Court for action, the OPA enforcement authorities must have evidence—evidence that will hold water—in the form of definite complaints, sworn statements, bills showing overcharges, and so on.

Bananas, for instance, arrive in Boston from various sources—from Cuba, Honduras, Mexico, and other southern producing points. They

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Local draft boards to comb lists for men under 30—Nation is girded for war.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 8—4-F's had their orders to work in essential war plants or face possible enrollment in work battalions today; Local Draft Boards were told to comb over their lists for able men under 30 with greater care, and to ease off on pre-Pearl Harbor fathers over 30.

The Administration was hard at work trying to bring its high sounding foreign policies down to equally idealistic practical application. And, oh, yes, the "Oriental" cherry blossoms were finally bursting into their full and effulgent flowering around the Tidal Basin this morning.

That's the news from here this Easter week end, except that in the back of everyone's thought is the knowledge that military events thousands of miles away could make it an historically memorable week end. Perhaps that is why one of the most eagerly read dispatches here was Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's statement that "this stuff about tremendous losses is tommyrot."

Essential Occupations

Otherwise, it's a story of a nation girded for war on this fifth Easter of the world conflagration. So much girded that it is even directing its physical and other rejectees into essential work, threatening them with a law, even now under formulation by a special House subcommittee of which Representative John M. Costello (D) of California is chairman, and due for submission to the floor at the close of the Easter recess.

This law will offer the alternative of taking an essential job (such as listed by the War Manpower Commission) or being drafted into special work battalions and being assigned work in critical industries now being swept clean of men under 26.

Although it is assumed here that little congressional opposition will meet the Costello measure, it did

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Associated Press From United States Army Signal Corps

Allied Commanders Confer in Burma

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander in Southeast Asia (right), confers with Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell, commander of United States armies in the China-Burma-India theater, somewhere on the Burma front.

Key to war in Far East is held by success or failure of Tojo drive on Indian border.

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week the Russians invaded Rumania and closed in on Odessa. Apparent Allied acceptance of a stalemate in Italy and the closing of public telephone services between England and Ireland both testified to the steady approach of invasion day.

The American Pacific fleet told the results of its Palau raid, and they were eminently successful results, confirming once more the reluctance of the Japanese Fleet to give battle even so deep in its own territory.

But more important than all these events was the fact that Japanese troops which had straggled across the Chindwin Hill jungles into India were closing in for an attack on Imphal. That previously almost unknown little community up a remote valley on the Burma-India border had become the key to the future of war in the Far East.

If the Japanese could take it they would have a base from which to move against the supply line to "the hump" and to General Stilwell's Ledo Road operation. They would also have a community where their troops could survive the monsoons which can be expected to start in mid-May.

Drive Against Air Ferry

Success in these things for the Japanese could lead to bigger things. Their move was from their point of view preventive. They could, in theory, prevent the Ledo Road from ever reaching the old Burma Road. They could prevent the continuation of the air ferry over the blockade of China, deprive it of its main thread of hope, and rule out the great climatic moment of the Far Eastern war which Admiral Nimitz has projected—the moment when his Pacific Fleet driving westward will meet on the China coast a British-American-Chinese Army driving eastward from its Burma bases.

But failure in the Japanese effort at Imphal would reverse all that. It would mean that their preventive strategy had failed. The planes would go on flying "the hump." The Ledo Road would push steadily on through the jungle. Eventually the trickle of supplies reaching China would become a small stream infusing life into gradually increasing Chinese armies and making possible a steady expansion of General Chennault's air force. The time would come when the combination

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Nazis preparing to quit Odessa — Assault on Carolines takes huge toll of foe's ships.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

As the powerful jaws of the Russian Ukrainian Army close steadily on German-held Odessa, a triumphant American fleet ranges the Pacific, spurred on by one of the greatest naval victories of the war.

Without loss of a single vessel, this carrier task force has accounted for 28 Japanese ships sunk, 18 damaged, and 214 planes destroyed in a three-day sweep—March 29-31—into the heart of the Japanese-held Carolines.

Palau, Japanese air and sea base, was the principal target, with the smaller islands of Yap, Ulithi, and Woleai coming in for subsidiary assaults.

The American loss was 25 planes and 18 airmen.

Present whereabouts of this mighty armada, described as the most powerful naval striking force ever assembled in the Pacific, is screened in mystery—a mystery that may very likely be a prelude to even bigger action in the Pacific.

After hundreds of carrier planes had completed their runs over Palau, 24 enemy vessels, including two destroyers, were sunk. Many others were beached or damaged.

In addition, hangars, warehouses, docks, and other buildings were damaged.

Japanese air resistance was stiff, but unable to cope with the fury of the American attack, and 93 of the enemy craft were shot down and 39 destroyed on the ground. Many others were listed as probably destroyed.

Repeated air strikes at Rabaul, Wewak, Hollandia and Truk over the past weeks helped to bind the Japanese air arm and pave the way for this daring venture into enemy-held waters around the Carolines.

In Russia, the Germans apparently are preparing for the speedy evacuation of Odessa. One enemy column was reported surprised in hurried retreat along a road northwest of the city.

North of Razdelnaya, about 25,000 to 50,000 Germans are completely surrounded. The encirclement here was described as a "boiler" because of the confusion, as the Russians broke through one defense after another in a five-mile-wide land corridor approaching Odessa from the northeast.

Driving down the oank of the Dniester, the Soviets have reached Mayaki and now are within 13 miles of Ovidiopol. This is the ferry terminus across the Dniester estuary to Bessarabia. It offers one of the last escape routes for the German garrison in Odessa.

Heavy battles are raging to the southwest of Tarnopol, where the Germans still are pouring in tanks in an effort to relieve the surrounded garrison in that city. Transport planes are endeavoring to rescue Tarnopol commanders.

The German retreat apparently is being forced at greater speed than was prepared for, but is not disorganized. It is likely that the majority of the troops in that area will be able to reach Rumania and the prepared lines from which the Germans probably will make their next stand against the Russians.

On the India-Burma front, the Japanese continue to press the Allied forces at Kohima. This is but 60 miles north of Imphal. Meanwhile, it is reported that Allied troops have improved their positions in the hills overlooking the Imphal Plain.

Giraud Defies de Gaulle To Oust Him as Chief

ALGIERS, Algeria, April 8 (AP)—Gen. Henri Giraud refused to step down as Commander in Chief of French armed forces today and challenged Gen. Charles de Gaulle to oust him during a "disagreeable" 30-minute conference.

By Walter Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS, Algeria, April 8—On what is considered to be the eve of great events in Europe Gen. Charles de Gaulle set the position of his government and the duty of the French people in the coming struggle clearly before his own countrymen and the world in his radio address on April 4.

There can now be no doubt left in the public thought, France, General de Gaulle says, fights for total liberation alongside its Allies. Frenchmen wherever they are must unite and forget their quarrels. France's war effort is controlled by one single authority, and France speaks only through one Government, that of General de Gaulle's National Committee of Liberation.

These were not new things that General de Gaulle spoke. He has said and reiterated them time and again. Their present importance, however, comes from the timing of speech. In the last few weeks the ranks of the French Government in Algiers have been closed.

Battle for Liberation

It is today more than ever before what it claims to be, the only authority speaking for France and the only directive agency of France's battle for liberation.

This position has been brought about in several ways.

First and most important has been the broadening of the base of the Algiers government by the admission of two Communists, and Paul Giaccobi, Conservative. It can now be said that General de Gaulle has the support of all shades of political opinion except the Extreme Right.

Second is the considerable growth in the stature of the Consultative Assembly, which itself being a reflection of opinion in France, exerts a strong and direct influence on the National Committee of Liberation.

Third has been the implication that as long as Gen. Henri Giraud was Commander in Chief of the French armies he was always a possible alternative authority with whom the Allies could deal in the confused circumstances that must follow the progressive liberation of France. General Giraud could

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Lehman Sets Up Relief Base For Quick Action in Balkans

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, April 8 — Pacing the Russian armies' swift advance into the Balkans, Herbert H. Lehman, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Director, in two weeks of successful discussions with the highest Allied and local officials at Cairo has established here the advance base for Balkan relief at which field workers will be readied, stores accumulated, and preparations completed to move in an army of mercy the moment the Germans withdraw.

At a press conference marking the completion of Mideast conversations yesterday, Mr. Lehman revealed arrangements had been made for the fullest co-ordination of UNRRA with the Allied Mideast military authorities in the event of entry into the Balkans and for the absorption by UNRRA of the Middle East Relief and Refuge Administration which has so effectively handled thousands of refugees pouring out of the Balkans, subject to the approval of London authorities.

UNRRA's Balkan relief headquarters will be a branch of the European regional office now being set up at London which will be operated by representatives from the United States, Britain, Canada, Brazil, and European governments in exile.

The second regional office is

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Groundwork for Air Accord Laid at London Conferences

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant United States Secretary of State, said today the British-American civil aviation conference had reached a preliminary agreement on the principle that all nations should allow other countries access to enough airfields to maintain communications.

A further accord was reached on the principle that competition should not be used to "bedevil" another nation, Mr. Berle said in a joint press conference with Lord Beaverbrook, British Lord Privy Seal.

Representatives of the United States and Great Britain, concluding a four-day discussion of postwar civil aviation, announced the two governments had "agreed that international control should govern a considerable field of technical matters."

A statement concerning the meetings said there had been enough agreement to "justify the expectation that final dispositions can be reached at an international conference."

"They (the delegates) have in mind that the Government of the Soviet Union and other governments would likewise enter into conversations prior to such an international conference," the statement added.

While the discussions were taking place here Russian representatives met in Washington with Joseph C. Grew, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State; L. Welch Pogue, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, and W. A. M. Burden, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Air, for similar talks affecting nations which operated international air services before the war and are planning to pick up again.

The London announcement said arrangements were made for continuing technical conversations for the purpose of reaching "a detailed agreement on several aspects of this field."

The first talks on the international aspects of civilian aviation began last October when representatives of the Dominions and India met Lord Beaverbrook and other British representatives in a London conference at which unanimous decisions were reached.

Although Canada and other portions of the British Empire were not represented at the Berle-Beaverbrook conferences, Canada was kept fully informed of developments.

While the London talks were informal and exploratory, the announcement indicated that whatever differences exist in the plans of Britain and America for the lay-out and operation of the postwar airways world can be solved and dovetailed into a multi-nation scheme.

The talks here likely are the first of a series of similar preliminary discussions and the conclusion that a successful international conference is possible is regarded as a big stride toward world-wide planning of the future of air transport.

Shearer Couldn't Dodge Army Records or Sheep

ABILENE, Kan., April 8 (AP)—George Brightbill reckoned without those omniscient Army records when, upon entering service, he thought he was through for a while with his occupation as a sheep shearer.

Serviceman Brightbill was sent to one of the Aleutian Islands where there happened to be 200 sheep left by natives who had fled before the Japanese invasion. They hadn't been sheared for two years. The commanding officer thought this should be rectified, looked over the records of his men and you can guess who drew the job of shearing those 200 sheep with old-fashioned hand clippers.

Griswold and Martin Slated for GOP Honors

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 8 — Gov. Dwight P. Griswold of Nebraska, one of the most liberal, pro-collaborationist Republican leaders of the Middle West, will be the "keynoter" at the Republican National Convention this June, according to plans now nearing completion, it was learned here today.

The decision has also been taken to put the convention under the permanent chairmanship of Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, minority leader of the House and a smoothly functioning parliamentarian, trusted for his fairness by all groups in the party.

A thorough canvass of the field for the 1944 keynote speaker has found general agreement behind the name of Governor Griswold, and while a formal announcement will not be made for another 10 days he is now leading the list of all likely prospects and there appears little doubt of his choice.

Four factors have led to the advancement of Mr. Griswold for this post—a post of party honor and an opportunity to exercise an important influence upon the direction of Republican policy.

First consideration has been given to the desirability of choosing a political leader representative of the Middle Western States for this central spot in the Chicago convention proceedings.

© Harris & Ewing

Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

House Minority Leader in line as permanent chairman of party's national convention at Chicago in June.

It is in the Middle West that Republicanism has evidenced its greatest resurgence in the past six years, and it is fitting that this achievement should be recognized in the selection of the "keynoter." Party leaders were also desirous of choosing one out of the numerous outstanding Republican Governors who have come to the fore in the past two elections and who have made G. O. P. state administrations ascendant outside of the Solid South.

Third, Nebraska itself was looked upon as one of the signal political overturns of the New Deal, a state which has shed the hold of the Democratic Administration completely and overwhelmingly, and therefore particularly merited the gratitude of the party.

Finally, Governor Griswold, highly regarded and popular among his colleagues at the Governors' Conferences, has recently been doing several important official speaking chores for the party, and it is agreed that he has discharged them with distinction.

The final decision on the convention "keynoter" will be taken at the meeting of the Committee on Arrangements called here April 18 at the direction of Walter S. Hallanan of West Virginia, Vice-Chairman of the Republican National Committee. There appears no serious contender for the appointment other than the Nebraska Governor.

If a G. O. P. ticket of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Gov. Earl Warren of California—in that order—emerges, as now appears almost certain, the

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Carolines:

Navy officials at United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, were jubilant over official reports that Ameri-

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Manpower Efficiency Boosts N. E. Output

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ways of getting out more production with thousands less workers have been found for war industry in New England during the past year by the Manpower Utilization Division of the War Manpower Commission, Frederic R. Whitney, Regional Chief of the Division, reported here yesterday.

In many instances war production has been speeded up by the introduction of better engineering methods, Mr. Whitney said, and in some cases this has had an effect on the military situation.

Enlargement of the regional staff of manpower utilization consultants was also announced by the Division Chief. Hitherto consisting of 20, the staff will now be brought up to 35. All are men of broad practical industrial experience, he said. In addition six professional consultants give part-time without compensation as their contribution to the war effort.

Though the utilization service is free to war plants, many are not yet aware of its availability, Mr. Whitney, who is himself a consulting management engineer, pointed out. Its potential field covers 1,600 important war plants in New England employing 1,500,000 workers. Its object is to promote the most effective use of manpower.

"We have made studies in over 300 firms employing around 600,000 people representing about 40 per cent of the total employment in war industry in this region," Mr. Whitney noted.

Examples Cited

He cited the following as examples of the results:

1. A steel and wire company operated two plants in one city on a 40-hour basis. The utilization study resulted in the company putting one plant on a 48-hour basis and closing down the other plant, making 500 workers available for other critical needs.

2. One company wanted to recruit 1,700 more workers. Investigation revealed the weak spots in production management and enabled us to make recommendations for correction and to show the company that it needed 300 fewer people than it already had, thus indicating a net reduction in requirements of 2,000 workers.

3. One company could not produce a critical item in the quantity urgently needed by the Army. Recommendations by the consultant resulted within a few weeks in an increase of 75 per cent in production.

4. A plant employing 29,000 people wanted to increase its force to 35,000 to meet demand for increased production. Utilization consultants survey resulted in a reduction of 4,000 from present personnel, an increase in production of 12 per cent and entirely eliminated the need for a huge house building project.

5. A company after five months of effort in tooling up for a new critical item found it did not possess and could not obtain the skilled help required for production. Simplified production methods reduced the skill requirement and resulted in a step-up in production from 7 units to 65 units per week.

Far Behind

6. A company making an item for the Air Corps required a large number of welders. A recommendation by the Consultant for simplification of design will result in reducing the number of welders required by 25 per cent and eliminating one entire assembly department and part of another.

7. A small precision tool bulider was far behind on production of a critical item. A utilization study was made, resulting in recommendations which were accepted by the company. The result was an increase of production from 4 to 12 units per month.

8. A steel foundry had poor coordination within the plant. Utilization study resulted in reduction of turnover and absenteeism, reduction of in-process tonnage of rough castings from 150 to 50 tons, a decrease of 4 per cent in shop rejects and a reduction in total man hours per ton of castings of approximately 15 per cent.

9. A company on special work expanded rapidly from 400 to 2,000 employees, with expected resultant confusion. Utilization study developed a real Personnel Department, reduced turnover from 6 per cent to 2 per cent per month and put real up-grading into effect. Over-all result is a 15 per cent increase in production per man hour.

With the addition of the 15 new utilization consultants, one or two men will be stationed at the following cities which are centers of war manpower areas: Massachusetts — Boston, Lynn, Brockton, Worcester and Springfield; Connecticut—Hartford, New Britain, Waterbury, New Haven, Bridgeport and New London; Rhode Island—Providence; Maine—Portland and Augusta; New Hampshire—Concord; Vermont—Montpelier. The consultants will be available for service in surrounding territory.

Maguire Is Appointed Quincy CD Controller

Appointment of P. Albert Maguire, Assistant Treasurer of the Quincy Trust Company, as Civilian Defense Controller of the Quincy district warning center, has been announced by Maj.-Gen. Daniel Needham, Director of the Protection Division, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Wickard Due For Boston Talk Tuesday

Inaugurating Boston's Victory Garden season, Claude R. Wickard, United States Secretary of Agriculture, will speak at the regular luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston on Tuesday noon in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler. His subject will be "Agriculture's Reserve Troops."

This luncheon is co-sponsored by the following organizations which are co-operating with Mayor Tobin in his campaign to begin gardening earlier this spring: The Advertising Club of Boston, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, New England Council, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and the Boston Victory Garden Committee.

The week of April 10 to 16 has been proclaimed Boston Victory Garden Week by Mayor Tobin. Boston community gardens will be begun two weeks earlier this spring in an effort to increase the yield 25 per cent to meet the nation's food requirements.

Following the Advertising Club luncheon, Secretary Wickard, Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells, Mayor Tobin, and Park Commissioner William P. Long will dedicate the opening of the garden season with exercises in the Boston Common Demonstration Garden. Between 4:30 and 5 p. m., Secretary Wickard will man Daniel Webster's original plow and break the soil for the 1944 Victory Garden season.

Adams Tax Rate $31

ADAMS, Mass., April 8 (AP)—The 1944 tax rate for Adams will remain at $31 for each $1,000 valuation, the same as 1943, the Board of Assessors announced yesterday.

Navy Style Is Right in Style

Official United States Navy

Try "Waves Blue for Size"

Despite the allure of new head adornment all around her, Miss Dorothy McGuiness, Yeoman Second Class, of Maplewood, N. J., still takes the Navy blue at this season, as a lot of young women are doing, for the service of her country.

Commercial Air Transport To Absorb War Veterans

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to whether he thought fighter pilots would make good transport pilots, Mr. Kemp said they would probably "be bored" flying slower equipment after having become used to a speeds of 350 to 400 miles an hour and more. But he stated that bomber pilots undoubtedly would make an ideal type of transport pilot after the war.

"A transport pilot," he pointed out, "has to be a phlegmatic, conscientious, non-chance-taking, rules-abiding sort of person. That is one type of personnel that we can't afford to take chances with."

As to whether he thought women stewardesses would ever be replaced by men stewards, Mr. Kemp stated "emphatically no." "Women stewardesses are one of the biggest assets in air travel," he said. He again pointed out that the railroads have adopted the stewardess idea. He emphasized that in certain situations, such as women traveling with babies or children, women stewardesses are virtually indispensable.

Short-Time Trips

He was also willing to venture that women pilots would never invade the cockpits of commercial transport planes. "There is so much at stake in the piloting of a commercial plane that I don't think it can ever be entrusted to women."

Mr. Kemp holds the opinion that air travel in itself establishes a type of business that is not possible with any other type of surface transport. He pointed out that a person with two weeks' vacation in the future, for instance, will be able to visit Europe by air, tour several countries on the Continent, returning possibly by a Mediterranean air route to the United States. Or with the same time the vacationist will be able to make a comprehensive tour of the United States. He emphasized that the scope of travel that is now available by air cannot be encompassed by any other type of transportation.

Americans, Mr. Kemp added, are travelers and they will be more travel-conscious after the war, possibly because of having been denied it for so long on account of the war. He predicted that this travel urge would benefit all types of transportation and ventured an opinion that in ten years from now rail business will be greater than it ever was.

Transoceanic Plans

Mr. Kemp envisaged the day when there might be premium air services that would move much faster than the contemporary post-war air transport planes. A premium rate would also be charged for such a type of business. Nevertheless, he emphasized that ordinary postwar commercial transport would also be stepped up in over-all speed.

In the trans-Atlantic field he estimated that it would be possible to leave London by plane after dinner and arrive in Boston in time for breakfast.

He said that American Airlines purchase of control of American Export Airlines, only other trans-Atlantic American flag operator, did not mean the abandonment of American's own transoceanic flight plans.

'44 Paper Salvage Quota for Boston 320,000,000 Lbs.

Metropolitan Boston's 1944 waste paper salvage quota is 320,000,000 pounds, according to the State Planning Board, whose Chairman, Elisabeth M. Herlihy, said today that this total figure is now being broken down into individual quotas for the various cities and towns. The Board has been conducting a salvage survey at the request of waste paper salvage officials.

Boston's quota is almost half of the State quota of 660,000,000 pounds, which itself is a little more than one twenty-fourth of the total quota for all 48 states.

The combined Pulp-and-Paper Committee of the United States and Canada estimates that there will be a total of about 12,000,000 tons of recoverable waste paper in the whole United States this year. The national quota has been set at 66 per cent of this, or 8,000,000 tons.

The War Production Board asserted yesterday that these quotas must be met if military and civilian needs are to be met.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

The Zimbler String Quartet, assisted by Harold Rubens, pianist, will give a recital at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at two o'clock. Admission by ticket only.

The New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, announces the showing of free films featuring "Horses" and "Cow Business" at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

The Museum of Fine Arts announces a lecture on "Portraits" to be delivered by Miss Adlow at 3 p. m., which is free to the public. At 4 p. m. there is a Victory Concert in the Tapestry Gallery for members of the Armed Forces.

There will be a general tour of the galleries at the Fogg Museum of Art beginning at 3:30 p. m.

Paul Hagen and Wilhelm Solzbacher will debate on "Should Germany Be Dismembered"? at the John Hancock Hall, 90 St. James Avenue, at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Monday

Prof. Leonard D. White of the University of Chicago will be the lecturer at Boston University in a series of talks devoted to governmental administration in the United States. His subjects will be "George Washington: Administrator;" "Administrative Aspects of the Hamilton-Jefferson Feud;" "Federalist Ideals of Administration." These will be given at 10 a. m., today, Wednesday, and Friday.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and Vicinity—Rain today, ending by early tonight, followed by mostly cloudy late tonight and Sunday. Colder today. No important temperature changes tonight and Sunday. Moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine—Increasing cloudiness followed by rain in the south and rain mixed with snow in central portions today ending tonight. Sunday partly cloudy. No important temperature changes today or Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Cloudy with rain, except rain mixed with snow in extreme north portions today, ending by early tonight. Sunday partly cloudy. Not quite so cold tonight. Little temperature change today or Sunday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Rain today, ending by early tonight, followed by mostly cloudy late tonight and Sunday. No important temperature changes tonight and Sunday.

Eastport to Block Island—No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:33 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 12:43 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 12:59 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Monday, 1:33 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.

Joseph Wentworth

Joseph Wentworth, of 61 Longwood Avenue, Brookline, prominent Boston attorney who passed on yesterday in Brookline, had been a member of the law firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart since 1909. He was also a director of the Old Colony Railroad.

A native of Sandwich, N. H., he was a descendant of Benning Wentworth, an early Colonial Governor of that State, and was for many years a member of the Sandwich Historical Society, and its President for the past seven years. He attended the Holderness School at Plymouth, N. H., and Phillips Academy at Andover, and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1900, after captaining the football team there in his senior year. In 1903 he graduated from the Harvard Law School.

Mr. Wentworth was a trustee of Quimby Preparatory School in Sandwich, a member of the Union Club of Boston and of Wentworth Associates.

Here's How the 'Black' Gets Into the Markets

Continued from Page 1

come by the carload directly to distributors who seem to have a monopoly on this fruit.

Now, Boston consumers are not unlike those in other parts of the country—they want bananas.

And Boston retailers, anxious to care for their customers' desires, send their buyers into the wholesale market to buy bananas.

There, our "black market" story begins. Apparently, much depends upon just how far a buyer is authorized or prepared to go whether he gets the bananas or not.

Actually, it makes no difference whether the commodity is bananas, or onion, or poultry, or whatnot. The picture is much the same.

"No Bananas"

An honest buyer approaches the distributor. He is met with a firm shake of the head. "No, we haven't any bananas for sale."

Yet, all around him, he sees big bunches of the fruit. But, his money is not wanted. Just beyond, he sees another retail buyer's truck backed up. Bananas are being loaded on.

He knows that the other fellow must, in some manner or by some method, be paying the prevailing overcharge above the wholesale OPA ceiling prices.

Just how this overcharge is taken care of is one of the deep, black secrets of "black market" negotiations. There are many and devious ways, and they change frequently.

Perhaps the fruit is billed to the retailer at legitimate OPA ceiling prices, and the difference made up in cash. Perhaps there's a tie-in agreement whereby the retailer has been forced to buy some other commodity. Or, maybe he receives considerably less of the commodity than he is billed for. There are dozens of ways in which the "black market" negotiations are carried on—all designed to throw investigators off the scent.

Retailers Hit

The OPA long has recognized that retailers of food commodities are probably hit as hard as any individual group. He has been caught in the squeeze between the demands of his customers, who are his livelihood, and the numerous "black market" producers, wholesalers, and distributors who seek to profit from the demands of a consuming public which, in many cases, has more money to spend than ever before.

The "black market" operators know, furthermore, that the retailer must obtain goods for those customers if he is to retain their trade. So, they apply the squeeze confident he will absorb the overcharge. And they are prone, in many cases, to resort to methods of intimidation to force the retailer to buy, even against his better judgment.

They prod him on when he refuses to buy at "black market" prices. They point to the few—although they are inclined to exaggerate the number—who are able to supply the demands of their customers because of patronizing the "black market."

They jeer him when he threatens to expose their dealings. "See what happened to Joe. He isn't able to get any more goods. He tried to show us up, but here we are and he's been cut off. The same will happen to you if you don't watch your step."

Urged to Organize

But, according to Regional OPA officials, "if retailers will organize and come to us with their complaints, we'll see that their supplies are not cut off." And they point to the fact that those who got together and entered complaints in the recent onion "black market" operations are still able to do business, and that their supplies have not been cut off.

There must be co-operation all the way down the line in order to smash the "black market" in food items, according to OPA officials. There must be co-operation on the part of the consumer in not paying higher than ceiling prices. It has been estimated that only four in ten housewives know OPA ceiling prices.

Because of this, the OPA is expected to make food price charts available to consumers shortly. This will enable consumers to keep ceiling prices handy, and to use them in shopping for checking purppses.

There must be co-operation from retailers in reporting "black market" operations noted by their buyers who are constantly in the wholesale markets. Retailers are urged not to fear intimidation, but to come forward with evidence of overcharges.

Co-operation Sought

There also must be co-operation from wholesalers who, in many cases, are forced to enter into "black market" deals in their negotiations with packers and producers.

And, finally, there must be co-operation from the packers and producers. According to a leading retail grocery representative in New England, "black market" operations generally originate at producer levels and then work up through an industry. If "black" at the source, a commodity must continue "black" all through to the ultimate consumer, because of the margins of profit permitted, he contends.

And yet, he continues, the margin of profit allowed by the OPA is not a determining factor in "black market" operations. The determining factor, he asserts, is, "How much can I make on it? What will the trade pay to get it?" Greed for excess profits is back of it all, he adds.

According to Paul S. Willis, President of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., the four factors in the price control picture have been doing a good job.

"The OPA, in spite of its mistakes, has effectively checked runaway prices," he says. "The farmer and the food industry have enormously increased food supplies. And, the food retailers—your corner grocer—have, for the most part, been doing a patriotic, conscientious job to keep prices down."

Like all great accomplishments in a democracy, the control of food prices calls for co-operation and understanding — not accusations and bitterness, Mr. Willis adds. "If we will all continue to work together and to understand each other's problems, we can overcome inflation and wipe out the 'black market.'"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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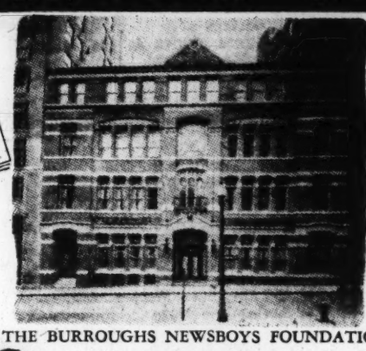

THE BURROUGHS NEWSBOYS FOUNDATION

16 Years of Accomplishment
Now Between the Covers of a Book
"BOYS in MEN'S SHOES"
by Harry E. Burroughs, Founder
Published by The Macmillan Company
(370 pages)

WHAT LEADING MEN SAY *of Boys in Men's Shoes:*

HENRY L. SHATTUCK
"In 'Tale of a Vanished Land', describing his early life in Russia, Harry Burroughs demonstrated his ability as an author. Now he has given us another chapter of his life, in the new book 'Boys in Men's Shoes.' The scene is transferred from Russia to Boston, but the story is told with that same vividness, dramatic quality, and human understanding that characterize his earlier work. 'Boys in Men's Shoes' is a must for anybody interested in the problems of the working boy. But its appeal is far broader than that. The general reader will find in the book an absorbing human interest story crammed with illustrations of boy character and of the methods adopted by Mr. Burroughs for bringing out the best that is in the boy."

STEPHEN P. CABOT
"A very significant and important work on boys. It is most interesting from cover to cover. This is a real contribution, not only to the history of the Foundation and of Agassiz Village, but what is still more important to the better understanding and treatment of boys. I wish that every one who is interested in boys could read it, and I think it should be a 'must' book for all those who have anything to do with the problems of delinquency."

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"The work carried on by Mr. Burroughs—known to me through college, scholarship awards and personal observation of the splendid help given to youngsters—is one of the great American institutions. The book is interesting and grips one both personally and as a citizen. Mr. Burroughs dispenses with abstractions and gets to the heart of things. It is a realistic and successful program for developing good Americans, described in an atmosphere of appealing truth."

E. A. HOOTON
(Harvard U.)
"The story of a great work simply and ably told."

SHELDON GLUECK
(Professor of Criminal Law and Criminology, Harvard Col.)
In his Introduction to BOYS IN MEN'S SHOES, says in part: "The book is vital, earthy and bluntly frank about the Author's dreams for underprivileged youth . . . Mr. Burroughs is a 'natural' . . . He possesses above all an uncanny intuitive knowledge of human psychology. These gifts made him a successful lawyer . . . He has been serving as a sort of rich repository of the desires of boyhood and a provider of means for their legitimate satisfaction . . . His philosophy is that there is a great deal of good in everybody and if you are able to find it you can work wonders with him. Mr. Burroughs engages in the most obvious yet least utilized method of preventing and counteracting racial and religious bigotry. He simply gives the youth of various ethnic and religious origins the opportunity to live like brothers in sympathy and tolerance . . ."

Founded *16 years* ago, the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation has helped thousands of newsboys and other working boys of the street to become men of achievement and leadership. Over *80 activities* are offered the boys.

Six thousand boys each year seek out its help and guidance. Over *2,000* profit by its body-and-character-building summer activities at Agassiz Village, Maine, and at its summer stay-at-home-camp.

A complete nutritional and physical educational program made it possible for *97.3%* of Foundation boys to pass the physical tests for army and navy service.

8,307 hours of farm work was put in by the Agassiz Village boys last year helping with the war food program at the Village and for outside farmers.

Over *700 of our boys* are in the armed forces.

HELP US TO PERPETUATE THIS WORK
BURROUGHS NEWSBOYS FOUNDATION
10 Somerset Street in Boston
Our boys on fighting fronts around the world and in training camps and stations join us in wishing you all
A HAPPY EASTER

Massachusetts Audubon Society Inc.
For the Protection of Wild Birds and Mammals
This Society needs a larger fund for its growing educational work and for the maintenance of its Wild-Life Sanctuaries—Moose Hill at Sharon, Arcadia at Northampton, and the Cape Cod colonies. Further information may be secured by writing to headquarters at 155 Newbury Street, Boston.
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Sunday Services at 10:45 A.M. and 7:30 P.M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A.M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"ARE SIN, DISEASE AND DEATH REAL?"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON	The Mother Church, as indicated above.
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-7)
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue (1-3-4)
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building (1-3)
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (1-4-6)
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street (1-2-4)
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-2-4)
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-3)
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-3)
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY	See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Broadway Street, Winter Hill (1-3)
WALTHAM	First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN	First Church, 15 Arlington Road (1-3-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8
(4) Sunday Morning Service, 11
(5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30
(8) Sunday Evening Service, 8

Christian Science Reading Rooms—Boston
233 Washington Street, Opp. Milk Entrance also 24 Province St.
84 Boylston St., Little Building Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms

Socialized-Medicine Plans Assailed by Congressmen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 8—Mounting Congressional sentiment against the socialized medicine provisions of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill was apparent today in the results of a recent sampling of legislative opinion by the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau here.

Passage of the measure, which would establish a national system of compulsory health insurance, was unequivocally opposed by nearly all the Representatives and Senators quoted, on the grounds that it was a step toward regimentation, unsound and unworkable, and a possible cause of lowering of the standards of medical practice.

The Bureau reported that of the 22 legislators who had placed themselves on the record on one side or the other, five Senators and 11 Representatives said they would vote against the extension of the medical methods embodied in the bill.

The three remaining Senators evaded the issue in their correspondence with the Bureau, as did two of the Representatives. One of the 22 replying was for the proposed measure, if revised to permit freedom of choice of the kind of treatment desired.

Called Unworkable

Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, recalled that he had opposed the medical provisions of the bill as "unsound and unworkable," and proposed that more could be accomplished in raising health standards through voluntary organizations than if the Government stepped into this field.

A somewhat similar sentiment was expressed by former Senator Henry C. Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, who indicated his opposition because of his belief that public health can be more effectively dealt with if left to state and local authorities.

"Although I believe that the Government can exercise a helpful influence on public health," Senator Lodge wrote, " I am very much opposed to any legislation which will lower medical standards or which will deprive the patient of his right to choose his own doctor."

Doubt as to whether the bill would be reported out of the Senate Committee on Finance, where it is lodging at the moment, was voiced by Senator Raymond E. Willis (R) of Indiana, who objects to the measure anyway because "it practically means the complete regimentation of our people."

Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania, indicated he would not support it because it was "incompatible" with constitutional government and free economic enterprise. He proposed public hearings before Congress "to determine just what type of social security legislation, if any, the people want."

The briefest and most unequivocal reply to the Bureau came from Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, who on most issues is found voting with the pro-Administration bloc in the Upper House.

Dislikes Regimentation

"For your information," Senator Pepper vote, "I am opposed to socialized medicine. I have never believed in it, and I will vote against this legislation."

Most of the comment from members of the House of Representatives was limited to simple agreement with the hostility toward the bill expressed by the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, but one or two legislators were more voluable in affirming their opposition.

Representative William Lemke, a nonpartisan elected on the Republican ticket in North Dakota, indicated his opposition because the bill refers of course to the regimentation of medicine," and then went on to state:

"I am opposed to all such regimentation because to regiment a thing means that you standardize it, and when you standardize a thing, it means that it stands still and (there is) no room for further improvement."

Representative Charles S. Dewey (R) of Illinois, noted that the numerous amendments already proposed for the bill are so broad that considerable revision is inevitable, and expressed the opinion "that it would be a great error to attempt to substitute controlled medical care" for private practice.

The Citizens Medical Reference Bureau describes itself as against compulsory medicine or surgery for children or adults. Its letterhead bears an address at 1860 Broadway and the notation that it is "supported wholly by voluntary contributions."

U. S. Women Facing Ungirdled Future

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP) — American women faced an ungirdled future today as the corset industry announced stocks of rubber for foundations garments now are practically exhausted.

Issuing an urgent appeal that home-front corset buying be cut to a minimum, the Corset and Brassiere Association of America and the Associated Corset and Brassiere Manufacturers, Inc., announced that existing stocks are barely sufficient to supply the needs of women war workers.

So that these workers would not be subject to nonsupport, the industry pleaded that the rest of American womenhood abandon plans to streamline Easter suits with new girdles and urged all to hang on to what they had because there might not be more for the duration.

WHAT IS A BROBIN ?

A BRisk ROBIN; or a woman who skips around telling her friends about Rumford, the all-phosphate double-acting baking powder. She knows it means sure success, makes a hit with all good cooks.

Cartoon in News of the Week

Justus, Sioux City Journal

Locomotion Phenomenon

San Francisco Mint Puts On Wartime Armor of Secrecy

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8—The United States Mint here is having no celebration in connection with its 90th anniversary this month. No fanfare, no cake or candles, no anything. What may be going on deep within the grim building, no one knows. That is a monetary secret.

In wartime the Mint is not the friendly open-house establishment tourists knew in days of peace. It is a fortress standing on a truncated pyramid of green rock. Few have any business inside the low rock wall that surrounds it, and no others go there. A uniformed guard stands on duty at the postern gate, through which an occasional truck goes, and in and out of which, at certain times of day, groups of official money-makers come or go.

The more ornate front gate, overlooking Market Street, where Duboce Street veers away from that main thoroughfare, is closed and boarded. A few hardy shrubs cling to the raw stone slope that has been cut on a geometrical angle to the street far below.

No Visitors!

If you walk up the hill alongside the Mint and then down that one street which is on a level with its main floor, the guard will step out to the sidewalk as you pass the truck driveway. His friendly, rugged face is an invitation to speak.

"No visitors?" you query, with rising inflection.

"No visitors." He smiles a little and shakes his head ever so lightly.

"Used to have them," you persist.

"Yes. From 9 to 11:30 and 1 to 2:30 o'clock, every day but Sunday. That stopped some time before the war, though."

"Have to come back when the war's over." You try to be bright about it. "I've never been inside a mint."

That brings a real smile to the guard's face.

"Look at me," he says. "I was born and brought up almost in the shadow of the old Mint, down at Fifth and Mission, and never even looked inside it until I went to work there as a guard."

There's consolation in his tone, consolation for those of us who can't go in and see the coins stamped out until the war's over.

The Mint is a great stone structure built on a natural hill of stone. It was white when it was built. The square, heavy exterior was of white granite. Now that granite has been covered with paint of a purplish, muddy color. Its many tall windows, each three stories or more high, have been sprayed to opacity on the outside with paint that must have come from a vat in which jeeps are dipped. The general effect is unesthetic.

In parting with the friendly guard, you ask: "Think you'll ever be able to get that paint off?" "'Blast it off,'" he says, "Sand blast it. It'll come off."

Then you leave. Half a block more on the level, then down the hill on the other side, alongside another cut-stone slope.

Between the base of the Mint's stone hill and Market Street, farmers and their wives and daughters are gathered with trucks and jalopies from everywhere, selling garden goods. Turnips, carrots, cauliflower, artichokes, radishes, potatoes. Stacks of boxed oranges and grapefruit from other parts. The Farmers' Market, an institution only about a year old, nestles near the Mint which was 90 on April 3.

The old Mint building at Fifth and Mission still stands. It houses some odds and ends of Government offices. It stood through the earthquake and fire of 1906. Something like $200,000,000 in coin and bullion was in the old building then. At inventory time some years later there was double that amount. Town talks says the old Mint hasn't been torn down because it will be too hard to raze. Other talk says parts of it will be mined like precious ore to recover the impalpable gold dust.

There was another Mint even before that. The original was on Commercial Street. It began coining the gold brought down from the California hills and mountains in 1854. The pinch from the poke began to lose standing in some localities about that time, although the pinch-of-gold practice in trading continued for many years thereafter. The gold eagle, or $10 piece, and most especially the double eagle, or $20 piece—roughly an ounce—became the favorite coins of the West. They still are, though never seen any more.

The San Francisco Mint sent load after load of gold east of the Rockies soon after the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor. The public is not kept informed as to whether there's still gold in its vaults. Every question of every nature asked of the Mint's personnel over the telephone is politely referred "to Washington."

Quite a clatter comes out through the tall jeep-colored windows on the uphill side of the Mint. Thye're making something or other inside. Along about 1909, this Mint started making copper pennies. Before that the West wouldn't use them to any extent. Maybe the clatter comes from machines stamping out pennies.

Scriptures in 1,052 Tongues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 8—Some parts of the Scriptures have now been published in 1,052 different languages, according to an announcement by the American Bible Society today.

Moreover, four new languages have made their appearance on the list in 1943, three of them translations of the Gospels which will be used in Africa: Walmo, spoken in Ethiopia, and Yipounou and Yisangou for tribes in Gaboon, French Equatorial Africa. In Sydney, Australia, two books of the Bible were published in Gunwinggu, a language spoken by natives of Northern Australia.

Formerly a new language appeared on the average of every five weeks due to the efforts of missionaris, the announcemnet discloses. With so many missions cut off by the war, however, at present no word gets through of such activities.

The complete Bible has been published in 184 languages, the New Testament in 233 additional languages, at least one complete book of the Bible in 557 additional languages and parts of the Bible, less than the entire book, in 88 additional languages.

More than 3,000,000 copies of the Bible, Testaments, and portions have been supplied to Chaplains by the Bible Society for free distribution in the armed services at their discretion.

Eisenhower Patches Serve Double Purpose

CHICAGO, April 8 (AP)—Leslie Simon, was the center of attention at school when he showed up sporting the shoulder patch pads Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower wore in the North African campaign.

A student at Peirce School, the lad sold $4,300 worth of war bonds, more than anyone in his class. He also did his bit collecting wastepaper to aid the war effort.

These things he mentioned in a letter to the General and asked for insignia "from your personal coat." General Eisenhower replied he had no Army insignia to send, but enclosed the patches "that I wore in the North African campaign."

FOR SALE

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Bricker Says G.O.P. Facing Difficult Job

CHICAGO, April 8 (AP)—There are two "great obstacles" to a Republican victory in the November elections, says Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio.

They are, said the Republican Presidential candidate in a speech here last night, "Federal government propaganda" and a potential "five million federal votes because of federal employees."

Addressing the Union League Club on his stop-over in Chicago en route to the Pacific Coast, the Ohio Governor asserted:

"We hear a lot of talk that the Republicans are sure of winning this fall; the trend is our way; the drift is coming and that we can just rest our oars and the job will be done for us. I don't believe it."

He declared that the Federal Government is "pouring out daily . . . colored presentation of the facts as they actually exist." He added that with "conservative figuring you have five million Federal votes because of Federal employees, and then with the solid South we have a hard job ahead of us."

Governor Bricker asserted that the Administration "either knew or should have known the danger that faced America in the past and should have taken action to prevent it."

"If this nation had responded to what it knew or should have known," he said, "Pearl Harbor never could have happened."

Service Calls on Dominions Conflict With Food Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, April 8—If Australia and New Zealand are to be regarded as food reservoirs for the United Nations, they should be called upon for a lesser contribution in front-line fighting. That is the deduction generally made from the joint Australia-New Zealand conferences which went thoroughly, among other things, into the manpower problems of the two Dominions.

What the two Governments decided upon tentatively regarding the joint machinery for dealing with this and other major questions must come up for review in each Dominion separately, after which further views on the subject will be submitted from the two Capitals.

The manpower question, however, is of immediate importance to the two peoples.

Australia's 1944 manpower problem is, how to make the best use of a population smaller than that of New York.

Ratio of Enlistments

A well-known publicist in analyzing the position this week declared, "Australia has to run a continent nearly as large as Europe, supply food to 5,000,000 persons in addition to its own 7,000,000, and find munitions for the Indian front as well as its own. No warring country has ever tried to do so much with so few."

Analysis of the figures certainly seems to justify that claim, at least so far as the contribution of front-line fighters is concerned.

Proportions of enlistments in services to population shows Australia one in eight, Britain one in nine, Germany one in eleven, the United States one in thirteen, Canada one in twenty, Japan one in twenty-five.

Thus even if an appreciable number of Australian servicemen are transferred to the food front the numbers on service will still compare well with other countries.

Manpower Stretched

Figures relating to the switch of factory workers to civilian needs and to war work are also most significant: they show that whereas before the war there were 400,000 men and 150,000 women working for civilian purposes, there are only 125,000 men and 100,000 women so employed today.

Those figures demonstrate that Australia has already stretched its manpower resources to the full. But as the war in the Pacific mounts and the number of British and United States forces in this area grows heavier demands will be made on Australians not only for food but also for transport and other essential lines of communication services.

Already some discharges from the Army of men required for the food front have been granted, but they go only a little way toward filling the ever-growing needs.

It is significant that Sir Walter Layton, leader of the British press delegation recently here, is reported from London today as saying, "Both Australia and New Zealand are strained to the limit and neither can do more."

Australia to Cut Army by 90,000 Within 12 Months

CANBERRA, Australia, April 8 (AP)—Francis E. Forde, Army Minister, announced today that the Australian Army would be reduced by 90,000 men within the next 12 months.

The releases, he said in a statement, will include 20,000 men for industry. He indicated this reduction rate would be continued.

"In considering the manpower problem," the Minister said, "the Government decided there was no alternative but to reduce the establishment of the military forces by restricting considerably the monthly intake and to provide for accelerated discharges from the Army in addition to regular discharges because of unfitness and other causes."

Centenarian Reads Bible Daily Without Glasses

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP) — John E. Lindley, past his 100th birthday, is through with glasses. He used them until he was 90, then cast them aside.

Now he reads daily the small print of his Bible without so much as a squint.

U. S. 14th Upholds Banner Of 'Flying Tigers' in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, April 8—The United States Army 14th Air Force in China is upholding in all respects the impressive record of its predecessor, the "Flying Tiger" outfit.

For every American plane lost during the past month, nearly nine of enemy aircraft have been destroyed either in the air or on the ground.

The 14th Air Force lost seven planes during the past four weeks. Against that is the Japanese loss of 62 planes. If 26 probables are included, the Japanese were over 12 times as high as the American, not counting 19 enemy planes damaged.

But it is even more important to recall that altogether 13 Japanese ships were sunk and 20 damaged. They were seagoing ships, tankers, and large river craft, probably totaling over 30,000 tons of precious Japanese shipping that supplies enemy troops in central China, along the China coast and in French Indo-China.

Moreover, in the steadily continuing battle for airfields, the American air force had the upper hand all the time. Airmen of the United States 14th raided heavily eight Japanese airfields, while the enemy raided only four Allied airfields in China. The Japanese paid more or less heavily in every raid on an Allied air base, but in most American attacks on Japanese bases the enemy was unable to send up fighters, and as a rule opposed the raiders only with moderate attack.

Even this is not nearly all that the 14th achieved with loss of seven planes.

Valuable Japanese installations and railroad centers that have been heavily bombed and strafed are too numerous to count. American bombing and strafing expeditions ranged from the deep interior of central China, where the Japanese were suspected of preparing for a land offensive, along the vast China coast to strategic ports of French Indio-China.

They destroyed dock yards and fuel dumps, sawmills and lumber yards on which the Japanese were relying for production of wooden sailing ships for coastal traffic. They hit railroad bridges, tracks, locomotives, freight cars, set afire warehouses and killed hundreds of enemy troops in many places.

That is the record of the United States Army 14th Air Force in what some may call the quiet last four weeks.

Woman War Worker Wins High Award

PINE BLUFF, Ark., April 8 (AP)—A munitions worker who twice rescued fellow workers after their clothing had been ignited in powder explosions, yesterday became America's first woman to receive the Civilian Distinguished Service Emblem, highest Army award to a war worker.

Brig. Gen. A. M. Prentiss pinned the medal on Mrs. Annie Marie Young at ceremonies for which the Pine Bluff Arsenal stopped production for the first time in nearly a year.

The arsenal's public relations said the War Department advised the decoration—civilian equivalent of the Distinguished Service Medal—had never been awarded a woman.

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Boston Plans Big Maritime Day Program

Bringing a new Liberty Ship to Boston to be named at a ceremony here in honor of the late Capt. Joseph I. Kemp, famous trial skipper who guided millions of dollars worth of new tonnage from shipyard to the trial courses and back, is to be a feature of the Boston observance of National Maritime Day if the local committee's plans mature.

The vessel is building at South Portland, Maine, and is expected to be ready for launching in time to be brought to Boston for a sponsoring ceremony on May 22, which is the anniversary of the sailing from Savannah, Ga., May 22, 1819, of the old American steamer Savannah, first steamship to cross the Atlantic. Congress set aside the date to honor the American merchant marine.

Major Perry S. Gaither, representing Brig.-Gen. C. H. Kells of the Boston Port of Embarkation, reported to the Committee the possibility of having a train of five cars moved into Copley Square for the observance of Maritime Day, and remain there a week for exhibition, along with an imitation ship's side and lifeboat, so a crew can "come over the side" at intervals on life nets and life lines.

The train would include two shop cars, a box car, gondola and caboose, and would be "knocked down" and re-assembled at intervals to show the public the saving of space in shipping such equipment overseas. A breeches buoy drill from a mast and cross trees to be erected in Copley Square was another possibility.

A dinner at the Copley-Plaza at which Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to England, is to be the chief speaker, is to feature the observance on May 22. This is to be his first public appearance in two or three years, and his views on a postwar program for the merchant marine are expected to attract wide attention.

A "battle of music" is being considered as a feature of the observance, between the Port of Boston Coast Guard Band and the Port of Embarkation Band.

Frederick W. Bliss, President of the Advertising Club, Melville D. Liming, Manager of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Roscoe H. Prior, President of the Boston unit of the Propeller Club of the United States, Charles H. Hurley, President of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Edward H. Cooley, of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, Andrew Lane of the Boston Port Authority, and William K. Jackson of the Maritime Association, were elected a committee on arrangements for the coming observance.

Log of the Port of Boston

Turcotte Changes Job

After serving in the steamship business of Boston for many years, and more recently in the Port Auditor's Office of the United States Maritime Commission, Charles D. Turcotte has been appointed assistant manager of the Waterfront Service Company, with headquarters at Lewis Wharf, it was announced by Capt. Charles H. Hurley of that company.

Persons interested in trade with Chile are to have the opportunity to arrange for individual interviews or conferences with Richard P. Butrick, Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs at Santiago, Chile, at the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce in the Custom House, April 20, 21 and 22, it was announced by Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the department. Current economic conditions in Chile together with individual prospects and problems are expected to be discussed by Mr. Butrick, who has been in the foreign service for 23 years, including many years in China, principally Shanghai.

Mrs. George Honored

Thirty-five women employees representing the entire women's personnel of the Customs Service at Boston gathered in the file department of the Tower recently for a reception to Mrs. Samuel W. George, widow of the late Appraiser at the Port of Boston. Mrs. George retired from active duty after 15 years of service as a clerk. She was presented with a purse of money by fellow workers, Owen P. McKenna, Acting Director of Customs, spoke of her service.

Leon Stone

War and Devious Routes Fail To Stop Spread of New Facts

War fails to halt the transmission of knowledge among nations even though they are divided by conflict, Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory, disclosed recently.

Despite the fact that Allied and Axis astronomers are unable to communicate with one another directly, they do manage to pass essential and timely astronomical information by the relay route, he added.

In a recent report to the college authorities Dr. Shapley told how a comet discovery made by the Rumanian National Observatory in Bucharest was received by him in a cable message from Switzerland. The information, he disclosed, was originally relayed from Rumania to Copenhagen, Denmark, which is a European astronomical reference point. From Copenhagen the news of the comet discovery was wired to Switzerland. From this neutral point it was transmitted to Dr. Shapley in the United States.

Dr. Shapley also pointed out another instance where information on observations had been relayed among Switzerland, Belgium, Russia, Finland, Germany, Denmark, and Argentina.

Even in their relaying astronomers must couch their information so that the censor will not think it is "subversive," Dr. Shapley said.

For instance, a message between Cambridge and Harvard's big observatory at Bloemfontein, South Africa, might read "Nova explosion puppis shoot nightly using whole battery," followed by positional numbers and the word "urgent." This message would bear a suspicious tinge to the censor.

Instead, Dr. Shipley said, it has to read "Make systematic observations of bright new star in constellation Puppis near star Zeta using all telescopes."

Goes Into Shipbuilding

Shipbuilding has attracted another well-known Boston shipping man. Irving G. Hall, Jr., formerly with steamship companies at Boston, is now Co-ordinator of Expediting at the George Lawley & Son Corporation plant at Neponset.

Early Spading Vital for Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It is important to spade up the Victory Garden as early as the soil can be worked. This does not mean the gardener should rush seeds and plants into the soil before the ground is ready. Some crops, like peas, should be put in early, but hundreds of tomato plants were lost in New England last year because set out too soon by enthusiastic gardeners. There is, however, much to do between spading and planting, and the sooner the spading can be done the better.

The time to spade is after the frost is out of the ground and when the soil is neither too wet nor too dry. The so-caled "mud pie" test will tell you. Pick up a handful of soil and try to make a mud pie with it, patting and shaping it as you did when a child. If it will form a mud pie it is too wet to spade, for it will make clods that may be troublesome all summer. If it is slightly moist and yet will crumble, it is about right for spading.

There are various schools of spading—some for deep, some for shallow spading, some for doing the whole garden and others for doing only what one is planting soon. We have tried all kinds and are inclined to agree with the experts who say to spade deeply—7 to 9 inches or about the depth of the spade—and manure the whole garden as early as possible. Turn in superphosphate at this time, also, if you can, and also ground limestone if you are liming.

Your Victory Garden

Little Each Day

If you are not used to spading, plan to do a little of the Garden each day until you get it done. We like to mark out an area for about an hour's spading, opening up a trench at the far end and carrying that soil up to the beginning end of the day's section. The soil from the first trench, at the beginning end, is then taken to fill the first trench at the other end, but, from then on each trench is filled from the trench just dug. Manure or rotten compost is placed in the bottom of each trench and chopped in with the soil when filling the trench.

Cover crops and light sods can be dug in while spading, but heavy sods are likely to remain an unresisting lump all summer. We dump them on the compost pile unless we can bury them more deeply than our cultivator will go.

There are also several schools of thought about methods of fertilizing. One is to broadcast the fertilizer over the whole space you are going to work, just before planting. Another is to spread it in a six-inch band where your row is to be, and a third is to spread it on either side of your row in a narrow trench. Whichever method you use, you will want to fertilize just before the seed is sown, and harrow or rake it into the soil.

Specific Rules

Here are specific directions for fertilizing on either side of the row: Make a furrow two inches to each side of the row and deep enough to allow placing the plant food 1 to 1½ inches deeper than the seed is to be planted in the row. Use one quart (two pounds) of Victory Garden Fertilizer per 50 feet of row, which means one pint (one pound) on each side of the 50-foot row. Under this method the seed is planted first and covered while the string row marker is in place. The plant food furrows are then made, the plant food put in and covered. If you spread the plant food in a six-inch band where the row is going to be, rake the fertilizer in before planting the seed. The same amount (two pounds for 50 feet of row) is used.

When setting out seedlings, one method of feeding is to mix a tablespoonful of plant food with soil at the bottom of the hole, add one inch of soil and then set in the plant. Leave a depression of about one inch around the plant and fill immediately with water. This settles the soil around the roots and makes the fertilizer available. If you use any other method be sure the fertilizer is not close enough to burn the roots and yet is near enough to make food available to the plants.

In the next few days, if you haven't already done so, take a good look at your garden tools to see that they are in prime condition. If you are buying your first tools, we advise you to buy good sturdy ones. A spade, an iron rake, a light hoe, a cultivating hoe, a trowel, a duster, a good line for making straight rows, with a stake for each end, and probably some markers will set you up. Most gardeners have their favorite tools.

For spading we like a pointed spade or light shovel rather than the straight flat spade, and we use a cultivating or heart-shaped hoe more than the regular straight-edged one. A year ago we added a so-called cultivating hoe, which is really a five-pronged rake, the prongs curved and sharp. This implement was in constant use all summer. A small hand scratcher of trowel size proved valuable when working closely in the rows.

'Bohème' Tickets Only

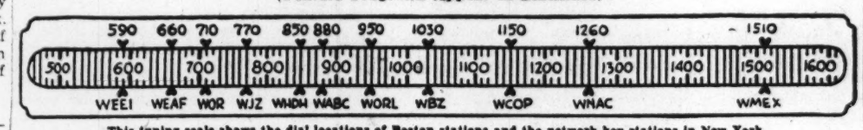
All tickets remaining unsold for the Wednesday afternoon performance of "La Bohème" will be placed on sale at 9 o'clock Monday morning at the box office at the Boston Opera House. All the other operas are sold out. The Metropolitan Opera engagement opens Monday evening with Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera" which has not been presented here since 1916.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, April 9

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Musical program
12:15	Jeanne Cagney	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Musical program
12:30	Stars Over Hollywood; N. Coleman	National Farm & Home Hour; speakers; music	Man on the Farm; News Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45				Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Station: dr.; News	"WACS You Know"	'Here's to Youth'; dr.	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies
1:15	Country Journal	"WACS You Know"	'Strength for America'	Musical Roundup	Invitation to Opera
1:30	Country Journal	Serenade to Spring	Easter Eve Music	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45		Fishermen's Program	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books';	Metropolitan Opera:	First Service Command	Charles Hodges, news	You Shall Have Music
2:15	J T Frederick, con	Puccini's "La Tosca";	Performance: mus., dr.	Lani McIntire's Orch.	You Shall Have Music
2:30	News service	Grace Moore; Charles	Weekend Function	Chas. Bickford: "Road	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Across Caribbean	Kullman; George Ce-	Weekend Function	to Emmaus"; dr.; choir	News service
3:00	Victory F. O. B.;	hanovsky; Cesare So-	New England Junior	"This Is Halloran"; Int.	Mystery Melodies
3:15	speaker; music	dero, conductor	Town Meeting	"This Is Halloran"; Int.	Mystery Melodies
3:30	Philadelphia Orch.	Metropolitan Opera	Adventures in Research	Army-Navy H'se Party;	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Eugene Ormandy	Mytropolitan Opera	"Men Make the Navy"	variety show; orch.	"Kick Conga"
4:00	con.; Wm Kapell;	Metropolitan Opera	"Preview of Tomorrow"	Boston College - Boston	Raymond Scott's Orch.
4:15	Wagner: Parsifal	Metropolitan Opera	"Preview of Tomorrow"	University debate	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:30	News: "Follies";	Metropolitan Opera	Doctors at War: drama	Justin Stone's Orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:45	Evelyn Howe, mc	Metropolitan Opera	Doctors at War: drama	Musical Roundup	Will Bradley's Orch.
5:00	Corliss Archer, dr.	Army-Navy 'E' Award;	'Your America': Music;	Navy Bulletin Board;	Larry Clinton's Orch.
5:15	Corliss Archer; dr.	speakers; music	Josef Goestner, cond.,	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr.	Cadets' Quartet	"Story to Order"	Blue Barron's Orch.	Harold Grant's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr.	Marion Mann, songs	'Starring Curt Massey'	Blue Barron's Orch.	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	WHDH Studio Orch.	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	People's Platform;	WHDH Studio Orch.	Symphony of Melody	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	'Atlantic Charter'	News service	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendesvous	Studio speaker
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	Archbishop of York, talk	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Lionel Barrymore:	"Gaslight Harmonies";	"The American Story";	American Eagles in	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	"Mayor of Town"	"Snow White"; music.	'The Wars of Freedom'	Britain: interviews	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's 'Th'ks	Eleanor Steber; Jan	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours",	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	to the Yanks"	Peerce; J Blackton, con	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:00	Groucho Marx Variety show; guests	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com	Moods for Moderns	Religious program
8:15	Michael O'Shea, Susan	Edward Tomlinson	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Boston Symphony Or.;	"Truth or Consequen";	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	G Wallace Woodworth,	Ralph Edwards, cond	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	con; Haydn; Symphony	National Barn Dance,	Chicago Theater: Mari-	Classical Album: Haydn
9:15	Mark Warnow's	80; Foston; Symph. 2	comedy; songs; orch.	on Claire; Bruce Foote	"Seven Last Words of
9:30	Or: Frank Sinatra	Russ Morgan's Orch.	'Can You Top This?';	Attilio Baggiore; "H.	Christ"
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance or.; 'Quick Quiz'	comedy quiz	M. S. Pinafore"; orch.	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	Musical program	Patsy Kelly; Barry Wood	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15	Correction, Please;	Army Service Forces	guest, Phyllis Brooks,	Report of Nick Carter';	Al West's Music
10:30	Jay C Flippen, mc	Presents: dram'tiz'tion	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	detective dramas	Hal McIntire's Orch.
10:45	Rajaram Bhola	Sammy Kayes' Orch.	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Earl Hine's Orch.
11:00	News: Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Andy Kirk's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Hum & Strum	California Melodies	Dinah Shore, songs
11:30	'Casey, Press Photographer'; drama	Fishermen's program...	"I Sustain the Wings";	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45		D'Artega Presents	Capt Glenn Miller Band	Al Trace's Orch.	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	Easter program	Church- services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15	Negro Easter Pgm.	Newscast	News service; Weather.	of the Air; speakers..	
8:30	Easter Sunrise Pgm	Religious program	Interdenominational	Radio Carollers	'Wake Up Smiling"
8:45	from Colorado	'The Breakfast Table"	Easter Pgm; chr; solos	News service	News service
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Easter Melodies
9:15	E. Power Biggs	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30	and Sinfonietta	Fisher, conductor	'NBC String Quartet	Easter Sunrise Service;	Religious program
9:45	Religious program	Variety music	NBC String Quartet	Hollywood Bowl; music	Radio Church Services
10:00	Church of the Air.	Easter Parade	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	Radio Church Services
10:15	Church of the Air	Easter Parade	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	Musical program
10:30	Wings Over Jordan;	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Weather; Symphonietta	Tremont Temple Services; speaker
10:45	Hymns; spirituals	Services; speaker	Words and Music	"Symphonietta"	
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Tremont Temple Services; speaker
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	Tremont Temple Services; speaker
11:30	Invitation to Learning; guest panel	Park Street Church Services; speaker	Labor Speaks; Marion Loveridge, songs	Speaker Catth. Ch. of St. Paul	
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music	Network speaker	News report
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	Snow White & 7 Dwarfs	Network speaker	Jan Peerce, songs
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45	Vi. Maple Sugar	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conduct	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Seth's Village Canteen	News service	News service	The Balboe Playhouse.
1:15	Musical program.	'Magic Carpet of Music'	'Labor for Victory"	Herb Lewis, songs	Italian Melodies
1:30	Edward Barrow	Cavalcade of Song	U. Chicago Roundtable:	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Harvey Firestone	Cavalcade of Song	"A Christian Peace"	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	'Ceiling Unlimited'	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	Three-Quarter Time
2:15	Joseph Cotten	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	Three-Quarter Time
2:30	World News: Invasion Preview: S'gs	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Program; talk; music
2:45		Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic;	'The Life of Riley'; dr.	World News; Upton	'Thanks to America";	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Bruno Walter, con	with William Bendix	Close; Roy Shields Or.	guest, Sidney Blackmer	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Bach: St.	"Hot Copy"; drama	'The Army Hour'; pick-	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
3:45	Passion:	"Hot Copy"; drama	ups from Training Cen-	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
4:00	soloists; chorus;	Musical Poll of Hits	ters throughout the	Wide Horizons: E. Dow-	Religious program
4:15	instrumentalists	Musical Poll of Hits	World: Speakers	ling; Alfred Marchev	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Easter Religious Service	'Abe Lincoln's Story'; dr	Religious program
4:45	Dorothy Maynor	ditions; W. Pelletier	Program: News	"Union Blockade"	Religious program
5:00	Family Hour: F.	Mary Small Revue;	Arturo Toscanini, con.;	"Green Valley, U.S.A.";	Religious program
5:15	Munsel; Reed Kennedy; chorus	guest, Frick and Frack	Beloeohn: E minor Con.	guest, Nancy Kelly	Religious program
5:30	Wom f'm Nowhere	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orch.;	"The Shadow"; mystery	Religious program
5:45		Musical Steelmakers	Jascha Heifetz: Men-	dramatization	Religious program
6:00	Helen Hayes: "Mir-	"Radio Hall of Fame";	Religious program	"Roosty of the A.A.F."	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	acle in the Rain"	Mary Martin; Jane	Religious program	starring Sgt Wm Tracy	light Services: speaker
6:30	Sec. Cordell Hull:	Withers; Wilbur Evans;	'The Great Gildersleeve'	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	American Foreign	Paul Whiteman's Or.	dr. with Harold Peary	Baseball news	Religious drama
7:00	Policy	News commentator	Jack Benny; Rochester;	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album: Rim-
7:15	William Shirer	Dorothy Thompson	Dennis Day; orchestra	Hour; speaker	sky-Korsakov's Rus-
7:30	"We, the People";	Quiz Kids, with Joe	Bandwagn; Merle Evans	Old - Fashioned Revival	sian Easter Overture.
7:45	guests; music	Kelly, m. c.	& Circus Band; music	Hour; speaker	Classical Album
8:00	Walter Pidgeon dr	Greenfield Village Chapel	Edgar Bergen; C. Mc-	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Kay Francis	Music; N. Cloutier's Or.	Carthy; Ray Midland,	tion Board: Human in-	Services: speaker
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Rev. Harrell; Dorothy	'One Man's Family";	terest pgm: g st pan'l	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama: News	Kirsten; chorus; orch.	'One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter; news	Services; speaker
9:00	Radio Reader's Digest; dr.; music.	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry - Go -	Cleveland Symphony:	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	Fred Allen & Co.;	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; songs	Rudolph Ringwall, con.	Hour; speaker
9:30	Reginald Gardiner	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of	Tchaikovsky: "Pathe-	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45		Hollywood Reporter	Familiar Music	tique" Wagner	Hour; speaker
10:00	Take It or Leave	"Music in Review"	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	Good Tidings Hour
10:15	It; quiz program	"Music in Review"	Or.; Miriam Day	The Good-Will Hour;	Good Tidings Hour
10:30	"Adventures of the	"Musical Autograph";	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John J. Anthony, cond	Pan Americana
10:45	Thin Man"; dr.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	'Treasure Isle'; solo	The Good-Will Hour	Irish Melodies
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Voice of the Army
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	"Curtain Calls"	News of the World	Old - Fashioned Revival	Todd Grant, news
11:30	Columbus Boy	"Curtain Calls"	Pacific Story; Drama:	Hour; speaker	Day's End: music
11:45	Choir: Easter Pgm	Ted Fiorito's Or.; News	'The Kurile Islands'	Old-Fashioned Revival	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Music for You"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Brave Tomorrow"; sk.	"Spotlight Revue"	Words and Music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Trio	News service
12:00	Kate Smith; talk	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	'Big Sister'; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	"Dude Ranch"; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; music; talks	program	Hank Lawson's Music	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	"The Little Show"; Ra-	Ray Dady, news com	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Orchestra; songs	Jack Berch's Orchestra	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Treasury Salute
1:45	The Goldbergs; sk.	Fishermen's program	Mary Foster; sketch	Cedric Foster, news	"America Sings"
2:00	Portia Faces Life.	"Listen, Milady"	'The Quiding Light'; sk.	News; Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time," with
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	"Today's Children"; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Betty Dubrow
2:30	Serial drama	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Nat'l Grandmothers' day:	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	'Perry Mason'; sk.	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Guests; Drama; Music	"Mutual Goes Calling"	News; Farm and Home
3:00	'Mary Marlin'; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Mystery Melodies
3:15	Across Caribbean	'A to Z in Novels"	'Ma Perkins"; sketch	Piano-organ recital	Mystery Melodies
3:30	News; 'Snapshots'	Gov. Grisw'ld; others	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party;	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	GAR Show; Orchestra	"Right to Happiness"	variety show; orch.	"Kick Conga"
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Lou Breese & Or.
4:15	guest stars; News.	Newscast	Stellas Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Bob Crosby's Orch.
4:30	Ration Points	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Or.
4:45	Army Infrm.; Date	Musical Poll of Hits	'Widder Brown'; sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch.	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Folies; Ev. Howe, mc	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Glen Gray's Or.
5:15	Victor Matur. "Thunder Birds," J. Sutton, Gene Tierney	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"We Love and Learn"	News; Lowell Thomas, dr.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Arthur Godfrey	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight'; sk.	'Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News Service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	L. Murray's Music	News Highlights	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	Musically Yours	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters",	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Sport of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show;	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Ed. Sullivan Int.	music; drama	News of the World	Jarvis Hunt, talk	Richard Salinger; news
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Perkins Institute Choir	"Army Air Forces"; dr;	"How About It, Girls"
7:45	"Blondie" sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments.	Lt. William Holden, me	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter	"Watch World Go By"	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	Dramatic Sketch
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"The First Commando"	Fulton Ourzler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Civil Service Reports
9:00	Theater: Don Ameche; Frances Dee;	"Counterspy"; drama	Lily Pons, soloist; Donald Voorhees' Orch.	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Holst: "The Planets"
9:15	Walter Brennan;	"Counterspy"; drama	"Information Please";	"Believe It or Not"	Classical Album: Holst:
9:30	"Happy Land"	Henry King's Orch.	Clifton Fadiman, mc.	Paul Winchell; J. Ma-	"The Planets"
9:45		Dance orch.; Drama		honey; I. Carpenter; or	
10:00	Guild: G. Cooper;	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news	Local Sports
10:15	'Farewell to Arms'	'Top of the Evening'	Rhalphoid Schmidt; or.	The Adventures of	Local Sports
10:30	Showtime; Variety;	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Dr. I. Q." Quiz Show;	"Bulldog Drummond"	Local Sports
10:45	Show; guest	Piastro, conductor	Jimmy McClain, mc.	Music; Weather	Local Sports
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Local Sports
11:15	'Unrationed Jam"	Vincent Lopez Orch.	Weather; Bumn Hadley	George Hamilton's Orch	Local Sports
11:30	Jerry Wald's Orch	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	"Radio Newsreel"	Local Sports
11:45	Jerry Wald's Orch.	Hawaiian music; News	Music You Want	Count Basie's Orch.	Local Sports

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

3:00 p. m.—News; Band Concert.
3:15 p. m.—Music Salon.
3:30 p. m.—'Southland Singing."
3:45 p. m.—Jesting with the Jesters.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands.
5:30 p. m.—Gilbert and Sullivan.
5:45 p. m.—The Master Singers.
6:00 p. m.—I Sustain the Wings.
6:30 p. m.—NBC String Ensemble.
6:45 p. m.—Religion in the News.
7:00 p. m.—American Story.
7:30 p. m.—Music by Cugat.
7:45 p. m.—Voice of the Army.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—This Is Halloran."
3:30 p. m.—Army-Navy House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Easter Music.
4:15 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:30 p. m.—Justin Stone's Orch.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—Yankee Network News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest; Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—American Eagle in Britain.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang—News.
8:00 p. m.—Moods for Moderns.
8:15 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orch.
8:30 p. m.—"The Cisco Kid"—drama.
9:00 p. m.—"Chicago Theater of the Air."
10:00 p. m.—R. A. Gunnison, News
10:15 p. m.—"Return of Nick Carter."
10:45 p. m.—Music Roundup; Weather.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee Network News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestras.

Sunday's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

2:00 p. m.—Melodic Favorites.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Sunday Song Service.
3:30 p. m.—Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—News; Weather; Curtain Calls.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.-11:00 p. m.—Same as WBZ.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—"Thanks to America."
3:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond: drama.
4:00 p. m.—Music Without Words.
4:30 p. m.—"Abe Lincoln's Story"; drama
5:00 p. m.—"Green Valley, U. S. A.," dr.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; drama.
6:00 p. m.—"Roosty of the A. A. F."
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close; News.
6:45 p. m.—Baseball News.
7:00 p. m.—Old-Fashioned Revival Hour.
8:00 p. m.—Alexander-Mediation Board.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:00 p. m.—Cleveland Symphony Orch.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster; News.
10:15 p. m.—"The Good Will Hour."
11:00 p. m.—Yankee Network News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestras.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA. 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—"Topical Survey." GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—8:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—J. B McGeachy's News Round-Up. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Country Notes. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Caracas—9:35 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"Radio Post." J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Sunday, April 9

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—11:15 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Archbishop of Canterbury. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Easter Carols. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—News Roundup: J. B. McGeachy. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—North American Guest Night. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m

100 Bay State D.A.R.'s Going to National Parley

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Approximately 100 Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution will leave during the coming week to attend the National Congress of the Society in New York City, April 17-20. Of special interest to Bay State delegates in this year of national and state elections is the fact that their outgoing Regent, Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, is a candidate for the office of Librarian General on Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge's ticket. Mr. Talmadge, a former Georgia State Regent, is one of three candidates for the office of President General.

Accompanied by Mrs. Frank L. Nason, former Registrar General, and Mrs. Russell William Magna of Holyoke, Honorary President General, Mrs. Smith is leaving on Wednesday to attend the dedication of bells for the D. A. R. Memorial Carillon at Valley Forge on April 13. The cornerstone is to be laid for a permanent tower to house the bells.

On Tuesday and Wednesday this past week, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Nason attended the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the New Hampshire Daughters in Manchester. The present Librarian General, whom Mrs. Smith may succeed, is a New Hampshire Daughter, Mrs. Ralph L. Crockett of Webster.

The opening session of the National Congress will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Monday evening, April 17; the remaining ones at the Hotel Commodore. Massachusetts delegates will meet at the Commodore for their State dinner on Sunday evening, April 16.

Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten of North Andover and Mrs. Harry Barlow of Springfield, newly elected Massachusetts Regent and Vice-Regent, will be confirmed and inducted into office along with the new national officers at the Congress in New York.

Final Lecture

Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will conclude her series of talks on world affairs at the University Club on Monday morning at 11:15 o'clock. "Our World This Spring" is her topic, and the lecture will be followed by a luncheon and roundtable discussion. Mrs. Daniel E. Watson will be hostess at the social hour at 10:30.

Monday Programs

Women in Council, Roxbury—Miss Alice Pearse will open her home at 317 Walnut Avenue for a benefit Morning Musicale sponsored by the Club at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Frederick Clark is chairman of the committee.

Boston Ruskin Club—"Disraeli, Man and Prime Minister," will be the subject of a talk by Dr. Herman H. Rubenovitz, President of the Rabbinical Association and Rabbi of Mishkin Tefila Temple, at 3 p. m. in the Boston Public Library lecture hall.

Newton League of Women Voters—Dr. C. L. Stephen, Instructor of Government at the Littauer School of Cambridge, will discuss "How Can Civil Service Be Improved," at the home of Mrs. H. C. Bronsdon Jr., 42 Parker Street, 2 p. m. Mrs. Bronsdon is the League's chairman of government.

Winchester Fortnightly — Annual meeting, Fortnightly Hall, 12:30 p. m. Mrs. Sally Pfeiffer, President of the New England Woman's Press Association, will speak at 2 p. m.; her topic being "Life on the Run."

War Trophies Displayed

Women Marines Inspect Battle Souvenirs

Inspecting a public exhibition of World War II trophies from the Lieut. A. Vernon Macaulay American Legion Post No. 270 are three women Marines, left to right, Staff Sergeant Lois Pestello, Minnesota; Staff Sergeant Margaret McCarthy, New York, and Sergeant Helen Wetz, Kansas City, Mo. The exhibition, to which many soldiers from the Boston area contributed, contains more than 200 individual items, including such souvenirs as propaganda leaflets, Russian War Bonds, Japanese and German machine guns, bayonets, bullet-proof vests.

Religion Is Viewed as Almost Ideal Antidote for Alcoholism

Religious conversion is an almost ideal substitute for alcohol, in the judgment of Dr. Robert Fleming, Instructor in Psychiatry in the Harvard Medical School.

No other substitute does more than approach religious conversion in effectiveness, Dr. Fleming last night told an audience gathered under auspices of the Washingtonian Hospital.

The psychiatrist credited religion with its successes in getting men to stop drinking "because it supplies in a socially acceptable form so many of the satisfactions which drinking itself supplies; companionship, music, a feeling of personal importance, spiritual exaltation, and a follow-up system that presumably extends throughout eternity."

Of the social and moral forces available for dealing with chronic alcoholism, Dr. Fleming said that perhaps the most successful, at least with a certain type of patient, was the Salvation Army approach as exemplified by its island alcoholic colonies in New Zealand and Sweden.

"There the attempt is made to substitute religious conversion and participation in the Army's colorful brand of religious and social activities," he added. "This is said to be succesful in about 40 per cent of their cases."

In many patients, however, he noted, religious conversion cannot be applied. The form of substitution for alcohol that can rationally be chosen as the one most likely to succeed depends on an evaluation of the patient's intelligence level, character traits, and social situation.

With respect to addictive drinking, the Harvard Medical School authority pointed out two important generalizations as demanding particular emphasis:

"First, moderate drinking is forever impossible for the alcoholic addict; the only therapeutic objective that has any chance of success is total abstinence.

"Secondly, anybody, if he drinks enough over a long period of time will become addicted; it takes some people longer than others to attain addiction but no human being can be regarded as immune."

True alcoholic addiction, where the individual drinks to relieve symptoms or the results of previous drinking, should be considered as a disease, exactly as is addiction to morphine, heroin or any other drug, Dr. Fleming said.

"The first stage of treatment should begin in most cases with admission to a suitable hospital," he continued. All alcohol is abruptly stopped and every effort is directed toward improving the patient's physical condition.

"The second phase of treatment, that of substitution, should begin toward the conclusion of the first phase, when the patient has become relatively symptom-free, and should last indefinitely. New interests are stimulated, a carefully worked out program of gradually increasing personal responsibility is instituted, and available social and moral forces are mobilized to the utmost."

Dr. Fleming observed that it was regrettable that there was no state institution in Massachusetts for the treatment of chronic alcoholism as a public health problem.

The Medical Director of the Washingtonian Hospital, Dr. Joseph Thimann, reporting on its plan of conditioned reflex treatment, said that out of 93 patients who had taken it since its initiation in 1942, 59 or 63.4 per cent had remained totally abstinent. The hospital handles more than 1,000 admissions a year.

C. of C. Favors Liberal Care For Veterans

Generous and adequate treatment of veterans of World War II, so they may be quickly restored to useful private life, was favored by the Board of Directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at a special meeting held yesterday.

The Chamber Board also voted unanimously to approve a resolution urging the Massachusetts Postwar Rehabilitation Commission to continue its studies of proposed veterans' benefits, and to formulate comprehensive plans which could supplement Federal benefits after Congress has enacted legislation. A vote by the current special session of the State Legislature to pay a bonus to the State's 430,000 veterans of the current war would be "hasty and premature," the Chamber asserted.

Adjourned for the week end, the Legislature will convene on Monday to consider further action on a proposal to pay returning veterans a $300 bonus. Such an action would require the appropriation of nearly $130,000,000. Proposed construction of additional veterans' hospital facilities also will be debated.

Two Months in Alaskan Snow, Plane Engine Starts at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., April 8—How American ingenuity rescued a 600-horsepower Pratt & Whitney engine from an Alaskan snowbank where it had lain two months, reinstalled it in its airplane, and started the motor on the first attempt was disclosed in the routine report of field service representative of the company on duty in the north.

According to the report an Army cargo plane ran out of gas and made a forced landing on the bank of a near-by river. As the plane landed the pilot was unable to avoid a partly hidden stump. The ship nosed forward, landing on the engine cowling and the bottom cylinders of the engine, and then went over on its back.

Used to Such Problems

Army aircraft mechanics in the Northwest are used to solving problems like this by methods invented on the spot. They quickly made an "A" frame from near-by trees, working in sub-zero temperatures, and removed the engine while the plane was still on its back. The engine appeared to have suffered no damage so the crew laboriously rolled it through the snow to an adjacent knoll. When it reached the top the motor looked like a huge snowball. The snow was dug out from between the cylinders and the engine was covered with a wing cover for protection.

Repairing of the plane then began. The engine mount was bent so a new one was welded on. The plane was then turned over to its normal position and work was begun to repair the fuselage. Later, skis wer installed for landing gear instead of wheels.

A final checkup and then the crew went up on the hill and began looking for the engine, now buried deep under two months' snow fall. After it was located, the engine was rolled down hill to the plane, the "A" frame was called into use again and the engine was reinstalled on the new engine mount. The bent propeller was replaced with a new one.

Always Have to be Warmed

Now a new problem was posed in how to warm the engine sufficiently to get it started. Aircraft engines do not start readily in arctic temperatures. Again, the ingenuity born of necessity came to the rescue. The engine was covered with the wing cover and plumbers' stoves were placed under the improvised hood.

For two hours the process of gradual warming continued. Then the cover was removed—and the engine started on the first attempt. After two more hours of ground time during which the engine functioned perfectly the pilot climbed into his seat. The plane slid over the snow on its new skis, took off triumphantly and returned to its base.

Charles Norman Fay

Charles Norman Fay, who passed on in Cambridge yesterday, was the oldest graduate of Harvard University to attend the Commencement of 1943.

President of utility companies in Chicago, and author of several books on business and finance, Mr. Fay has resided for a number of years at the Harvard Faculty Club.

Mr. Fay was a native of Burlington Vt., and graduated from Harvard in 1869. In addition to his activities in Chicago utility companies, Mr. Fay at one time headed the Remington-Sholes Company of Chicago when it manufactured some of the first typewriters in America.

Town Meetings Free of OPA

Candidates for town meeting membership will be eligible now to serve on War Price and Rationing Boards under a modification of an Office of Price Administration ruling just approved by Chester Bowles, national OPA Administrator; Eldon C. Shoup, Regional Administrator; and a six-man committee named by Mr. Shoup to consider the problem.

George Lane, Chairman of the Weymouth, Mass., Rationing Board, whose action in defying the original ruling, which banned town meeting members and candidates from serving on ration boards, will not be reinstated.

"In your decision in the case of Mr. Lane, I am backing you to the limit," Mr. Bowles said in a lettter to Mr. Shoup. "You may have been somewhat too strict in your interpretation of the national policy. Nevertheless, I think that when a man subordinate to you in the OPA program, such as a local board chairman, defies you and says he will not live up to the ruling which has been made clear to him and which is understood by him and others affected by it, you acted properly in asking for his resignation."

Mr. Shoup has asked the Weymouth Board to replace both Chairman Lane and Everett Gardner, who resigned in protest, and to build the board up to a membership of 15. "The matter is now closed," said Mr. Shoup in referring to the Weymouth case.

'Salute to Spring' to Be Feature Of Paine's Home Furnishings Show

For its 109th annual "Open House" the Paine Furniture Company will open a home furnishings show entitled "Salute to Spring," at 1 p. m., on Monday. Striking color schemes are a feature of the show as a whole.

On the main floor will be seen an array of furniture designed to bring indoor comfort to outdoor living, thus helping New Englanders to get the utmost enjoyment out of the short summer months.

Arranged in this exhibit are white enamel lawn and terrace furniture, porch furniture, driftwood furniture, wheel chaises, luncheon sets, hospitality tables, and other items which can aid in making the outdoors a "living room."

The theme of the special display in the China and Glass shop is "Mrs. Douglas Wharton invites the Hillside Club Committee to a Spring Luncheon." Black and gold Regency furniture is arranged in contrast to turquoise walls and yellow accents in the chair coverings, place mats and china cabinets. The table is set with Spode's "Richmond" plates, crystal in the "St. George" pattern by Hawkes, and silver in the "Sovereign" pattern of courtesy of the Gorham Company.

A number of "idea-rooms" have been decorated in a spring mood. "Color courageousness" is expressed in a dramatic living room against a background of black wallpaper. Vibrant color distinguishes a series of South American rooms on the third floor. A very livable five-room house is furnished in the Colonial style, against cheery colors.

Other features of the show include a display of pianos in varied settings, a gallery of fine reproductions, an enlarged "Heirloom Shop," a new small rug shop, and a terrace and Victory garden scene.

Local businessmen who paint for fun and who are members of the Boston Business Men's Art Club will hold the seventeenth annual exhibition of their oil paintings, water colors, and drawings for the next two weeks in the fourth floor gallery of the Paine Furniture Company, 81 Arlington Street. The show wil begin Monday, April 10, and will continue through Saturday, April 22. Weekdays, except Mondays, the galleries will be open from 9:45 a. m. to 5:45 p. m. On Mondays the hours are from 1 p. m. to 9 p. m. The public is invited.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, and J8, worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red Tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps K8, L8, and M8 will become valid April 9; good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, and K8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Next inspection for A cars, Sept. 30; B cars, June 30; for C cars, May 31.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

'Needed' List Extended

The list of "locally needed" lines in the Boston area, whose workers come under the same regulations as other war workers, has been extended by addition of the wholesale distributors of functional parts, repair tools, and service supplies for the automobile trade, it is announced by Leon J. Kowal, Area Director of the War Manpower Commission.

Unsigned Leaflets Of Anti-Semitism Reported in Mails

Anti-Semitic leaflets are being distributed anonymously by mail to large numbers of non-Jewish residents of various sections of Boston and Chelsea, it was announced today by the New England Regional Office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

The matter has been referred to Commissioner Julius E. Warren, Chairman of Governor Saltonstall's Committee for Racial and Religious Understanding, and to Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner.

According to the League, the leaflets offered a historical background of each community, "which serves as a springboard for an attack against the Jewish citizenry."

Bill Backs $500 Muster-out Pay

Muster-out pay for World War II veterans amounting to $25 a week for 20 weeks, a total of $500, to be paid from the State Unemployment Compensation fund is advocated by two members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in a bill filed for consideration at the present special session.

The bill, filed by Representatives Henry D. Winslow (R) and A. John Serino (R) of Cambridge, would apply to all members of the armed forces after they are mustered out, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment compensation under the existing law.

Under the State's present unemployment compensation law payments of from $6 to $18 weekly are provided for a maximum period of 20 weeks.

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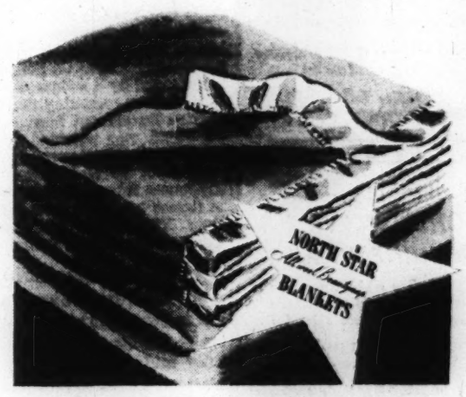

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Great Victory at Palau Scored by U. S. Forces

Continued from Page 1

can warships dominated waters 600 miles from the Philippines for three days beginning March 29 while hundreds of United States planes based on aircraft carriers sowed destruction in the Carolines more than 1,000 miles west of Truk.

Not one warship was damaged and only 25 planes were lost as the price for sinking 28 enemy ships, damaging 18, including a battleship, definitely destroying 160 Nipponese planes, probably wrecking 74 more, and strewing ruin at Palau, Yap, Ulithi, and Woleai. American personnel losses totaled 18 airmen.

This feat of not losing a warship matched the task-force performances on Feb. 16-17 at Truk, where 23 enemy ships were sunk, six probably sunk, and 201 planes destroyed, and on Feb. 22 in the Marianas, where two enemy ships were sunk, nine damaged and 135 planes wiped out.

Palau, long-fortified Japanese naval base 530 miles east of the Philippines and 4,595 miles from Pearl Harbor, was overwhelmed and powerfully blasted for two days. Large warships deserted the stronghold, forewarned by search planes, before the American Armada could reach attack positions on March 29, but on the night of March 28, a fleeing Japanese battleship was torpedoed and severely damaged by a submarine which slipped past screening destroyers.

Then throughout March 29 and 30, Palau was pounded by hundreds of carrier planes.

At least 93 and probably 122 Nipponese interceptors went down in flames trying to stem these attacks. From 39 to 59 more were wrecked aground or in the water.

25 Japanese Ships Sunk in Palau Raid

A communiqué of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announcing the results said that 25 enemy ships were sunk at Palau, including two destroyers, an unidentified combat ship, 16 cargo vessels, five oilers, and a patrol vessel. The 18 damaged vessels, in addition to the battleship which got away, included a destroyer, a large repair ship, three oilers, and 12 cargo vessels.

In the Palau Islands, 60 buildings, including 20 warehouses, were demolished. Hangars and docks were set ablaze. A phosphate plant was damaged. An ore dock was hit.

Yap and Uliti, to the northeast of Palau, were attacked March 30. Airdrome facilities and buildings were ripped at Yap. Several small vessels were sunk at Ulithi, and the dock, radio station, and other buildings were damaged.

Woleai, midway between Palau and Truk, was raided March 31. From seven to 12 planes were destroyed, ground installations, stores, buildings, and small craft damaged.

Some Japanese planes vainly attacked the task forces as they arrived and as they departed. Carrier craft shot down 17 of these and ships' antiaircraft winged four more.

The ships' guns also accounted for three small enemy ships sunk.

But the American warships, although moving more than 2,000 miles away from the Kwajalein lagoon base in the western Marshalls, did not stir up a challenge of the Japanese Navy.

Russia:

Nazis Reported Fleeing Odessa

Germans and Ruminians were reported in flight from Odessa as the Russian Army drew tight a siege arc which pressed as close as 9.6 miles to the northeast of the big Black Sea port, scene of long-drawn-out Soviet resistance in 1941.

A dispatch by Capt. Konstantin Tokarev to Red Star said one group of Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Third Ukrainian Army caught an enemy column hurrying from the city along a narrow muddy road northwest of the port and achieved so great a surprise that the enemy was unable to put up resistance.

The road was severed, he said, and hundreds of the Axis troops were thrown back into the icy Dniester swamps.

The Soviet iron ring about Odessa was announced to be as follows:

To the northeast, 9.6 miles; to the northwest, 16.8 miles.

Great panic swept through little outskirt villages between Lakes Kuialnitzky and Khadzibay as Russian cavalry and tanks followed by infantry broke down one defense line after another in the five-mile-wide land corridor approaching Odessa from the northeast, the correspondent reported.

Forty-five miles northwest of the Black Sea metropolis, the Russians have encircled still another group of the enemy, five to six divisions comprising 25,000 to 50,000 men, above the rail junction of Razdelnaya, which was captured on April 5.

Captain Tokarev described the encirclement as "a boiler" because there was so much confusion.

A Russian communiqué said 5,000 Germans were killed and more than 1,000 captured in a two-day battle that followed the drawing of the ring about the pocket and that 64 guns and 25 tanks fell into Soviet hands.

Nazis at Tarnopol Fight Desperately

Very heavy battles were in full swing southwest of Tarnopol at the northwestern end of the southern offensive, with the Germans throwing large numbers of tanks into an incessant effort to relieve their surrounded garrison in that city.

Transport planes were still trying to rescue the Tarnopol commanders, but the Russians were bagging numbers of the transports.

General Malinovsky's Stalingrad veterans, many of whom had defended Odessa in the two-months German siege in 1941, swept down on the city on April 7 in a 25-mile advance to capture more than 60 towns and villages, the war bulletin said, including Novaya-Dafinovka, less than 10 miles northeast of the great port; Chebanka, 12 miles to the east; Novaya Emetovka, 17 miles due north, and Karlstal, 17 miles to the northwest.

Mayaki, taken by a Russian column driving down the east bank of the Dniester River from Baden, is at the head of the Dniester estuary, 13 miles north of Ovidiopol, ferry terminus where the last escape route from Odessa crosses the eight-mile-wide mouth of the estuary to Akkerman in lower Bessarabia. Ovidiopol is 18 miles west of Odessa.

In a drive on Kishinev, capital of Bessarabia, troops of Marshal Ivan S. Konev's Second Ukrainian Army captured the district center of Orphei, 20 miles to the north, in a two-day battle, the Russian war bulletin said, and then forced the Reut River and captured a bridgehead on its southern bank. German forces in this sector were "retreating in panic," the bulletin said.

For the fifth straight day, the Soviet High Command failed to mention the 70-mile-long Russian front inside Rumania, where Marshal Konev's forces last were reported a few miles north of the rail center of Iasi, 10 miles inside the border.

A Rumanian radiocast communiqué reported fighting north of Iasi and Russian reconnaissance activity in the area around Botosani, 60 miles northwest of Iasi.

India-Burma:

Steady Japanese pressure in the Kohima area of India was reported by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbattan's communiqué from New Delhi, India, but the bulletin said no important engagement had yet taken place.

Kohima is 60 miles north of Imphal at the junction of the Imphal-Dimapur highway.

The Japanese Domei agency radiocast a claim that Japanese troops, aided by forces of Subhas Chandra Bose's puppet "Indian National Army," had captured Kohima on April 6. The radiocast was recorded by the United States Government monitors.

Lord Louis said that Allied troops operating in the hills overlooking Imphal Plain to the north of the big British base had driven the enemy from "one important feature" and had improved their positions in that area.

There was a slackening of action on the Tiddim-Imphal road to the south where the 17th Indian Division finally fought its way clear of the last Japanese road obstruction to join the unified defense of the Plain.

Japanese activity in the Kohima area was described here as of a "prowling" nature. The town is important in the line of communications reaching back to the Bengal-Assam railway which feeds the North Burma offensive of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell and the China air-supply route. The Japanese have been reported within 35 miles of the railway after cutting the Imphal-Kohima road along 15 miles of its length.

Italy:

Allies Improve Line Below Rome

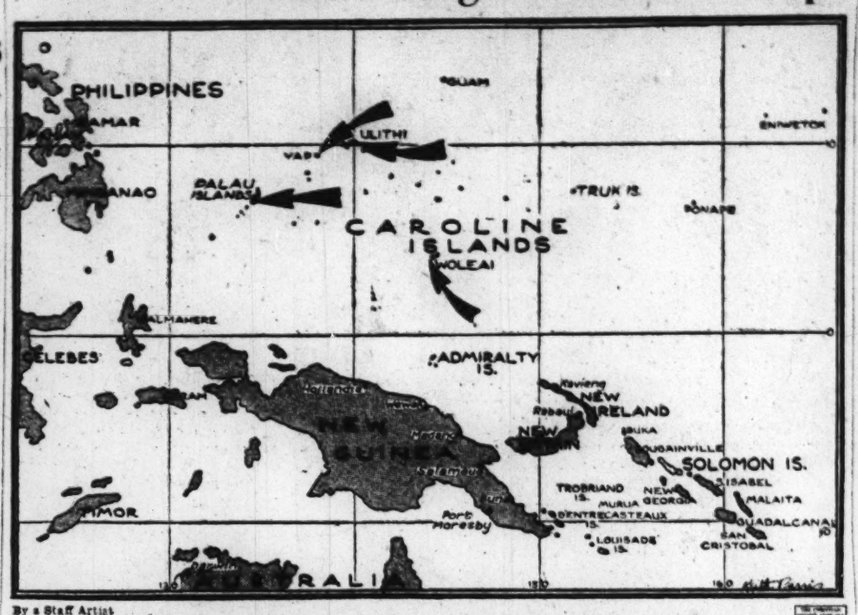
An American combat patrol, after a sharp clash with the Germans, has established a new strong point northwest of Padiglione, slightly improving the Allied line on the central sector of the beachhead below Rome, Allied Headquarters at Naples, Italy, announced.

On the east flank of the beachhead, Allied artillery, mortars, and tanks remained active and enemy buildings were gradually crumbling from repeated bombardment. Allied guns also knocked out a German tank three miles northeast of Carroceto, 21 miles below Rome.

On the main Fifth Army front, there were the usual patrol encounters and artillery duels, with considerable shelling by both sides along the Garigliano River. Two patrol clashes occurred the night of April 6-7 1½ miles northwest of Cassino. An Allied patrol also engaged an enemy labor party near Terelle, inflicting casualties.

The Allied air forces again hammered heavily at German rail communications in Italy, flying about 1,700 sorties April 7 and destroying 31 enemy planes for a loss of three Allied heavy bombers and seven other planes. It was announced that Allied antiaircraft guns have destroyed 157 planes since the first landings.

Scene in Pacific of Big U. S. Naval Coup



By a Staff Artist

Palau in Carolines Among Isles to Feel Record Sea Attack

Black arrows point to four islands of the Japanese Carolines which were heavily bombarded by Pacific Fleet carrier task forces in a three-day period beginning March 29, according to a communiqué just issued. Palau took the brunt, but hits also were scored at Yap, Ulithi, and Woleai.

Polish 'Underground' Working With Soviets

By the Associated Press

London, April 8

The Polish Government in exile has announced that military co-operation has begun in Volhynia between the Polish "underground" and the Red Army, establishing a link between Moscow and the exile Government.

The Polish statement said that the regional Polish commander, after informing the Soviet leader near Lutsk that he had been ordered to cooperate with the Russians, was invited to Soviet headquarters on March 26 and was informed of Moscow's "principles of co-operation."

The Polish commander asked for four days to communicate with his London Government, which sent a reply which was understood to approve the "principles."

Lehman Sets Up Relief Base For Quick Action in Balkans

Continued from Page 1

planned for the Far East to handle the vast question of Asiatic rehabilitation, but headquarters for this has not been selected as yet.

The setting up of the Cairo headquarters is regarded here as having been accomplished none too soon because with the present pace of the Russian steamroller in the Balkans, the day may not be far distant when the army of Allied relief must follow the armies of occupation.

In the event of the Russian occupation of Yugoslavia, Albania or Greece, the three nations slated for UNRRA's ministration, it is taken for granted, Mr. Lehman said, that UNRRA will administer relief there, although the question of possible co-operation of UNRRA with the Russian Army of occupation in the Balkans has not been discussed at the Cairo conversations.

Mr. Lehman expressed the hope to see the Russian Ambassador before taking leave which will probably be today.

Discussing the grand strategy of UNRRA, Mr. Lehman emphasized the highest priority in Europe and the Balkans will be given to the problem of repatriation of displaced populations. He estimated over 20,000,000 Europeans had been displaced, exclusive of war prisoners, a large percentage of them being Balkan laborers imported to work in Germany, the others being Jewish refugees.

Plans Outlined

UNRRA will not attempt to find new permanent homes however, for the thousands who cannot hope to return to their homelands.

Hailing the successful conversations with the military, Mr. Lehman said UNRRA has agreed to recognize the full authority of the Allied High Command to administer relief during the first stages of the Balkan military occupation, but it is contemplated that UNRRA, under W. T. Matthews, newly appointed head of the UNRRA Balkan relief, will move in a substantial staff plus recruits of voluntary societies to carry out the tasks assigned by the military.

UNRRA will expect to assume full control from the military as soon as conditions are stabilized, the time for this being estimated up to six months.

From the picture drawn by Mr. Lehman earnestly explaining the program in a room full of British, American, Greek, French and Egyptian correspondents, it appears that UNRRA'S purpose in the Balkans and the Mideast will be the following:

UNRRA will emphasize relief and the binding of war wounds, but will not attempt to solve social and economic problems of the postwar world. With approximately $2,000,000,000 available, a small sum for so vast an enterprise, UNRRA will attempt no permanent construction. Only such rehabilitation will be attempted as will assist urgent emergency.

To Plant Crops

Thus UNRRA will help Balkan peasants plant crops, thus enabling them to help themselves. UNRRA will provide raw materials for factories making clothing for relief but will not furnish material to enable the rebuilding of factories for commercial enterprise. New housing will be temporary shelter rather than permanent projects.

UNRRA, Mr. Lehman emphasized, will operate purely on a basis of need without regard for political beliefs, religion, or race. It will not engage in political activities in the slightest degree, even though its hopes are to use local authorities and personnel wherever available. Field workers will be brought in by the United States, British, and Balkan authorities here but there is no intention to place set proportions of Americans or British or others on relief jobs, organization personnel being selected purely on a basis of efficiency.

Mr. Lehman said smilingly, he had no information that Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) Yugoslav Partisan leader, had asked for a seat on the UNRRA World Council, remarking that would be the determination of the Council which meets in Canada in June.

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Giraud Defies de Gaulle To Oust Him as Chief

Continued from Page 1

command the personal allegiance of many officers in the French North African armistice army.

Algiers in Full Control

By an ordinance published April 4 the French Army in North Africa comes absolutely under the control of the Government in Algiers; General de Gaulle, in fact, is both Prime Minister ond Commander in Chief.

This in effect deposes General Giraud from his position of Commander in Chief. On the face of it this doesn't seem to mean much. It is, however, an important setback for the anti-de Gaullists who regard General Giraud as the legitimate successor to Marshal Philippe Pétain.

It is even rumored that through General Giraud's connections with intelligence agents working in France, Giraudists, probably unknown to General Giraud himself, have been trying to build up their man as against General de Gaulle among certain sections of the French people.

Until, therefore, the French Army could be brought directly under the control of the political head of the Government in Algiers there was always present a serious flaw in the structure of French unity.

Plans for Reconstruction

Fourth is that as the result of considerable planning and debate the Committee in Algiers have in their brief case well-considered plans for political and economic reconstruction of France during and after the liberation period.

General de Gaulle's speech, therefore, came at a time when the Government in Algiers is in its final shape to tackle the tremendous problems of the near future.

It is now the best and only Government which the circumstances of the moment permit. It has the support of all resistance groups in France that count. It has complete control of the French Army in North America. It is of no one political color, but a patchwork of many varieties of opinion.

In effect, General de Gaulle says, looking especially toward America, here is the best France, your Ally, can do. What are you going to do about it? The only alternative is Pétain and the collaborationists.

Japanese Take Big Risks In Burma-India Attacks

Continued from Page 1

of those two forces would be enough to meet Admiral Nimitz and his fleet on the China coast.

Far From All Bases

Seldom in this war, therefore, has so much depended on the outcome of a very small battle for a very small and obscure town. It was being fought so far from all bases that either side could bring much force to bear. The Japanese had come to the attack over narrow jungle tracks. Their supplies are carried largely on human backs.

British forces facing them are supplied over a hundred-mile road coming from a narrow-gauge, single-track railway already overburdened with the task of supplying General Stilwell's operations and the air ferry to China.

The road itself is an Allied advantage, but its relation to the line of Japanese advance is unfavorable. Its last 80 miles before reaching Imphal parallels the jungle-covered hills over which the Japanese have advanced. Coming out of the jungles they can cut it and establish road blocks almost at will. It is like early American frontier war when Indians emerging from the forest drove the settlers into their stockades. Strong parties could always push from one stockade to another, but could not possibly hold the entire valley.

However, the ability of the Japanese to cut the road at times is inconsequential. What counts is whether they can take Imphal itself and perhaps Kohima. The burden of proof is on them, and failure to take the towns means failure of the whole Japanese effort.

Forces Equal in Number

They have risked heavily on the attempt. They have in fact stacked on it their chances of stopping the Ledo Road. They had only four divisions to work with. One of these only was left to face General Stilwell's much larger force, which consists of two Chinese divisions plus several very large patrol forces of Americans, British, Indians, and Burmese levies.

One of these patrol forces is believed to equal nearly the strength of a regular division. The Japanese took their other three divisions and committed them to the Imphal venture in the hope of cutting off General Stilwell from his rear rather than face him in front. General Stilwell's supply line is vulnerable, but not so vulnerable as the Japanese line.

They have in fact given Lord Louis Mountbatten a magnificent opportunity to fight them on terms advantageous to him. They were able to infiltrate all along the Kohima-Imphal road before he could concentrate and bring up his forces to meet them, but that has been achieved regardless of the road blocks. Imphal is strongly held by forces fully equal in numbers to those the Japanese have pushed through the jungle—and better equipped. The chances of a decisive Allied success are considered most promising.

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German Squatters in Ukraine Scurry Back to Fatherland

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 8—For the first time in modern war German civilians are experiencing the bitterness and humiliation of hasty flight before an advancing Army.

Thousands of German colonists lured to the Ukraine by the Führer's promises of prosperity and Lebensraum are now scurrying back to the fatherland literally as fast as their legs will carry them, for the harassed German transport officers in charge of the few remaining railway means at the Germans' disposal have neither the time, facilities nor inclination to provide for these hapless civilians and their families.

On the contrary, reports filtering through from Underground state that German authorities have issued specific instructions forbidding transportation to Germany of these refugees lest they spread alarm and despondency among the home population.

Don't Stop in Poland

Accordingly, orders are issued for their resettlement in Poland. But most of them have had more than their fill of Lebensraum in the East and are determined to get home to the Reich at any price.

Whole families camp in station waiting rooms. Only the wealthiest are able to bribe or buy their way into an obscure corner aboard a freight or hospital train as even money has lost its luster.

The remainder simply stand day after day at ticket windows in long, unmoving lines or trudge on westward toward the sunset. From time to time whole batches are rounded up by police patrols and taken to dig fortifications along the River Bug.

Whatever possessions or loot they manage to salvage in their flight they eventually barter for food. For Ukrainian and Polish peasants are shrewd bargainers and they aren't accepting any of the crisp fancy wallpaper printed last year in Rovno by the now extinct German Ukrainian administration.

Banknotes Out of Favor

Even banknotes issued by the still functioning German Government of Poland find little favor. On the other hand, Soviet currency of all denominations is readily accepted.

Now, at last, German civilians are learning firsthand how other peoples all over Europe felt when the Germans invaded their countries. Now, at last, they are sharing the sufferings of terrified families that clogged French roads in sultry, June days of 1940, of Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, Yugoslavs, Greeks, and other nationalities driven from their homes.

The fact that the houses and goods of these German refugees from the Ukraine left behind were stolen property enhances the poetic justice of their present fate.

Public Is Seen Far in Van On Peace Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

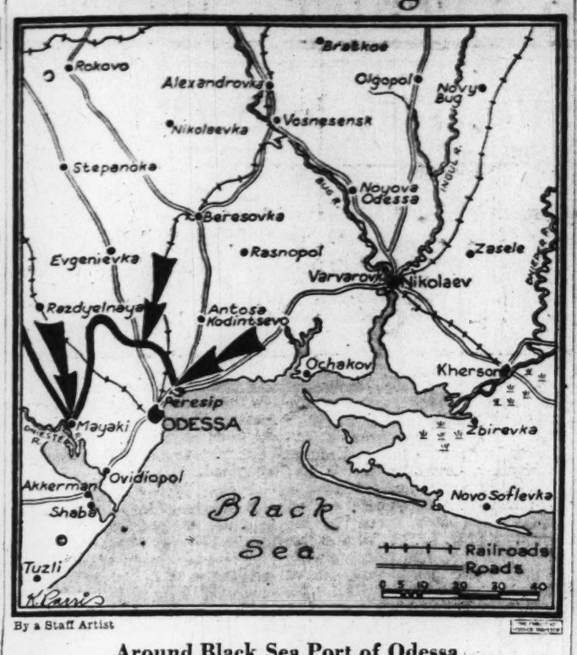
MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 8 (AP)—The average American is far ahead of political leadership in Washington and privately organized peace planning groups in thinking regarding eventual peace settlements and the maintenance of postwar peace, in the opinion of Dr. Vernon Nash, Executive Director of the National Peace Conference.

The war is unique in only two respects— first, in the extensive use of the airplane and secondly in that postwar problems are being considered in the midst of war itself—Dr. Nash told a meeting of the Memphis Executives Club at the Peabody Hotel here recently.

Evidence that peace and postwar problems are receiving widespread public thought is had in the wealth of editorial comment carried in newspapers and magazines and in public opinion polls, Dr. Nash said. He recalled that as long as 18 months ago, 72 per cent of those queried in a Gallup Poll favored the United States joining a League of Nations or some such international organization.

Dr. Nash, founder and director for 12 years of the first journalism school in the Far East at Yenching University, Peiping, China, took issue with those who predict that the war in the Pacific will last for two or three more years after Germany's defeat. Japanese morale is "brittle" and "has been under tension too long to be dependable," he said, holding that Japan's internal collapse, when it comes, "will be like an avalanche."

Russian Noose Tightens



By a Staff Artist

Around Black Sea Port of Odessa

The manner in which the Russian noose is being tightened around the great port of Odessa is shown by black line, arrows showing direction of main attacks.

Japanese Use of Hand Labor Slows Repairs at Vital Bases

By William Norwood
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, April 8—With the bombing of Truk and Ponape and other Japanese bases in the Carolines on almost a daily schedule, there is new evidence that the dependence of the Japanese on old-fashioned repair methods is an important factor in the Allies' favor as the neutralization campaign continues.

This evidence is available in reconnaissance photos showing the construction of the Japanese air strip on Ponape. The photos emphasize again the old-style methods employed by the Japanese in reconstruction work, contrasting sharply with their use of modern fighting equipment and methods. As seen in a reconnaissance photo, the Ponape air strip, under construction on a sloping hillside, is presenting the Japanese with a job of excavation and filling. This type of job is made to order for bulldozers and scrapers and other types of construction equipment as familiar as guns and tanks on nearly every front where the Americans are in action.

But the Japanese are shown using hand carts and small hand tools with no mechanical diggers and scrapers in sight. Enemy labor crews have constructed small tracks for handcars to move the earth across the air strip to fill in on the downhill side. Japanese procedure apparently is to fill the carts by hand, then push them by hand across the strip, and dump them by hand.

Use by the Japanese of this sluggish procedure is not unique on Ponape. Similar methods employed by enemy work battalions on Kiska, where Allied troops found nothing comparable to their own construction equipment. But this enemy deficiency gains additional importance in relation to the current neutralization campaign depending upon Allied ability to keep enemy bases in constant disrepair.

In the Japanese are relying principally on pick and shovel and hand carts for repairing damaged air strips in the Central Pacific, the job of neutralizing enemy air bases and keeping them in disrepair becomes proportionately simpler for the Allied air forces.

Why the Japanese are depending on these old work methods is not entirely clear, unless shortages in material and manpower make such procedures necessary. Material shortages may have left the Japanese with little steel or other methods to use in equipment of this kind. Manpower shortages are especially acute for the Japanese in the South, Southwest, and Central Pacific where the allotted garrisons have suffered heavy losses. This may have left the Japanese with few men to spare for the type of jobs assigned to the Seabees or United States Army engineering battalions.

Whatever may be the reasons, the Japanese find themselves today depending partially on the traditional coolie-labor system to repair and defend their island bases against the most modern weapons the United States is able to produce and send against them.

Russian Prelate Challenges Pope as the 'Vicar of Christ'

MOSCOW, April 8 (AP)—The Metropolitan Sergei of Moscow, the Patriarch of all Russia, challenged the position of the Pope yesterday as "Vicar of Christ."

In an article entitled "Is there a Vicar of Christ on earth?" published in the Journal of Moscow, the head of the Russian Orthodox Church cited Biblical texts to reach a conclusion in the negative.

Recalling the farewell address of Jesus to the apostles, "I am with you always" (St. Mark 28:20), the Patriarch said this meant that, although Jesus had physically abandoned the earth, he never spiritually abandoned the Church.

The Patriarch's article, reaffirming the traditional principles of the Orthodox Church, opposed squarely the conception of the authority of the Pope as "Christ's Vicar."

The Metropolitan said it was conceivable that there might be a central authority to administer ecclesiastic activities or that a union of churches might be formed around a leader, as, for example, a president of a universal council of bishops, chosen from among Bishops of world capitals.

"That might be practical without insisting on the danger of giving any man exposed to temptation such power," he said.

Dutch Women Sought in U. S. To Aid Postwar Netherlands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 8—Women of the Netherlands are being recruited throughout the United States for service in Netherlands territories as soon as they are liberated by invading Allied armies.

The Netherlands Embassy has announced that a general call for enlistments will go out through Dutch consulates in all sections of the country.

Volunteers will be trained in London for service in the Netherlands proper, and in the United States and Australia for work in the Dutch East Indies.

These women's corps will be considered as a military organization and will enter the country directly after re-occupation. The Netherlands Red Cross in London is already training a group of women volunteers for hygienic, medical, and social service work.

The counterpart of this new organization, the Women's Corps in Australia, is a military unit and a part of the Royal Netherlands Indies Army. Its members will assist in the return of the Indies Government by working as office assistants, hospital aides, and drivers.

The Dutch Embassy stated with respect to the present move:

"It can be expected that among the Dutch women in this country who are already participating in many kinds of civilian war work, many will be found who will eagerly grasp this occasion to partake in this new venture, thus emulating their British and American sisters."

1844 Dental Firm Making War Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 8 — Commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company during the week of April 10 to 15 finds its factories here and in other places engaged in war production, in addition to producing a wide variety of dental equipment.

Millions of feet of flexible shafting, plastics, casings, fittings for power drives, remote control and other appliances are being turned out for planes, tanks, jeeps, and other war appliances.

Foreign Labor Pays Dividend Of Woe to Axis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, April 8—A strike of 230 Russian workers in the German Ottmann factory at Heilbronn in protest over bad food indicates the labor problems now confronting the Germans in factories where the personnel is made up largely of foreign labor conscripts.

A first-hand account of this strike has just been given here by an employee of the Ottmann factory, who claims that this unrest is part of that mysterious underground movement of which little has been told, but which has been called by St. Galler's Tagblatt the "German Maquis."

The Russians were joined in their strike by Czechs and Dutch, who refused to work for an entire day, and held out until their resistance was broken with clubs.

Wait for Their "Day"

When the strike was broken up, the most common expression heard, according to this witness, was, "We will be on top one day." This incident added new fuel to the underground flame of resentment which is finding expression in the "German Maquis," the witness stated.

The witness said that the Germans regarded the Russians as an inferior race and feared that if the British or Americans should ever give them weapons, there would be great trouble.

"Foreign workers are all revolutionary-minded," he said, "and are all solidly against the Germans."

He related that "one night the Russians stole potatoes from the kitchen and roasted them over a gas oven used for drying airplane parts. They were discovered by the foreman and badly beaten."

Same in Many Factories

The situation was bad not only in this one factory, but also in other factories where foreign workers were always complaining.

The small number of Germans in Heilbronn and other industrial cities adds to the fear which the Germans have concerning foreigners. "You have to search for a German in factories. Not more than 10 per cent are Germans and those are mostly foremen or managers in leading positions."

The self-sacrifice of foreign workers was striking, he disclosed. In some barracks, they made signals with flashlights to fliers to guide them in dropping their bombs. The Germans discovered this and dealt out severe punishment. However, the same thing happened several times again.

Tokyo Tries to Ignore Pacific In Specious Claims on Burma

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As American, Chinese, and British troops score new gains in two sectors of the India-Burma frontier zone, the Japanese are stepping up their propaganda offensive in a new fury of prevarication to "save face" and divert attention from defeats in the Pacific.

The new propaganda campaign, as set forth in current Japanese radiocasts made available by the Office of War Information, is built around the fighting north of Akyab, where the Tokyo Radio claimed in English on March 5 that "the British military disaster means the death knell of the enemy's dream of reconquering Burma."

An important part of the campaign is directed toward British and Indian troops. Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the puppet "Provisional Government of Free India" which has now been moved from Singapore to Burma, was quoted early this month as saying, "It is impossible to exaggerate the widespread repercussions this latest Arakan debacle will have on the morale of the British troops in India."

Tokyo made this wishful estimate of the effects of the Burma campaign: "The reaction in India is twofold: first, as it affects the British Army in India, and second, as it affects the Indian Army and Indian people." An official of the puppet "government" was noted as citing "the panic, confusion, disunion, and defeatism prevailing in the enemy camp."

Try to Divide Allies

Another Japanese motive is to spread dissension between the British and American forces. "General Stilwell must be thoroughly disgusted with the poor exhibition of British generalship and strategy and the poorer fighting qualities of the British troops," they declare.

And in the background can be detected an acute consciousness of the need to reassure the Burmese people with this assertion: "There is no doubt whatsoever in the minds of the Burmese that the present operations will witness the total destruction of all British attempts to recapture Burma."

Former Japanese propaganda to Burma stressing the defense of Asia has now been replaced by appeals for unity for the defense of Burma. It is assumed that an Allied offensive is inevitable, but Rangoon Radio tells the people that "If the British are driven from India, very soon we shall be completely free from their blind boats from the sky."

The broadcasts describe the Japanese, Free Indian, and Burmese armies as fighting together, shoulder to shoulder; but the only specific case of Burmese action cited refers to a "volunteer force" organized in the Arakan district last October, whose duties consist of patrolling the coastal and inland areas to "nip in the bud" enemy activities. Thus Japanese military, as well as propaganda, strategy shows a lack of trust in Burmese loyalty to Japan.

Calls for Active Help

Propagandists of the Indian puppet regime in Burma are concentrating on appeals to the bona fide Indian Army to desert the Allies. A Captain of Chandra Bose's "Indian Army" tells his countrymen, "Wherever there is an Indian soldier, . . . he should rise unhesitatingly, and enter the field of battle against the British. Send British boats to the bottom of the sea. Destroy the English fortresses and defenses; and . . . join the Indian National Army or help (it) in some secret way."

One broadcast to India went so far as to say, "The zero hour is approaching. When it comes, we expect that Indians, both in and outside India, will rise as one man and attack our enemies, the Anglo-Americans, simultaneously and everywhere."

The Japanese claim that 100,000 British Indian soldiers have deserted to join the Axis armies. But lack of specific details make it clear that this is a goal rather than an achievement. Meanwhile the aim of the puppet Indian leaders is to increase confusion by referring to Japanese claims as "tremendous successes already achieved by India in the fight against the British enemy."

Canada Seeks U. S. Status On Closing of Three Bridges

OTTAWA, April 8 (AP)—The Canadian External Affairs Department has asked the United States Government for information in regard to the closing of three international bridges at Cornwall, Ivy Lea, and Niagara Falls, Ontario, on Sundays and holidays.

Canada has equal rights to the bridges with the United States, and an External Affairs spokesman said: "We have asked Washington for information and understand the authorities there are giving this matter their urgent attention."

The bridges were closed when the United States Treasury Department recently refused to pay overtime to United States customs officials at the border crossing points.

Canadian officials said they understood it was purely a local problem at the three points and did not affect other important international bridges.

The closing of the Thousand Islands Bridge at Ivy Lea and the Roosevelt Bridge at Cornwall was reported to have cut off all vehicular traffic on holidays and week ends between eastern Ontario and northern New York.

"We are offering any co-operation we can give in this matter and have been assured that everything possible is being done to straighten things out," said the External Affairs spokesman.

He added that Canada had "politely reminded" the United States that the bridges were closed without previous consultation with Canadian authorities—a condition of international agreement. But, he added, "we understand there were special circumstances."

Move to Get Aid For 'Lost Colony'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., April 8—Legislation to have the State of North Carolina take over perpetual sponsorship of Paul Green's symphonic drama, "Lost Colony," on Roanoke Island, is to be presented to the next General Assembly in January, 1945, according to the State News Bureau here.

Mr. Green, Sam Selden, producer of "Lost Colony," and official of the Roanoke Island Historical Association, recently met with Gov. J. Melville Broughton to enlist State support for the project.

The Governor was told that approximately $100,000 would be required to refurbish Waterside Theater at Fort Raleigh, and collect, and rehearse a postwar cast.

Thereafter, the play would be expected to pay its own way. In five seasons, commencing in 1937, the drama was witnessed by over 400,000 visitors, it was stated.

"Lost Colony," which is the story of the settling of Roanoke Island by Raleigh's ill-fated colonists, was originally presented as a Federal project receiving aid from agencies which no longer exist. Governor Broughton is reported to have pledged his support to keep the drama in operation.

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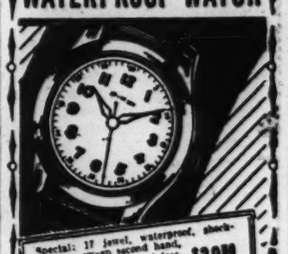
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Simple as A. B. C. A.

By Harold Hobson

London

The British Army is now going right ahead with the production of a Living Newspaper, written by itself. It is to be a theatrical newspaper, and its sponsor is the Army Bureau of Current Affairs, at the head of which is W. E. Williams, secretary of the British Institute of Adult Education, who is as well known in educational circles as is his name-sake Emlyn Williams in the theatrical world.

There is, within the Army, a group of men and women known as the Central Pool of Artists. They are all members of the fighting forces. In private life they were professional players. None of them comes up to the highest standard of physical fitness. They range in scope from actors in the intellectual drama to banjo players.

* * *

For some time Mr. Williams has been trying to get the services of some of these actors and actresses for use in the sort of dramatic commentary on current events which he terms a Living Newspaper. Hitherto the military authorities have "lent" him players; but these players have been recallable at a moment's notice.

It is difficult to do good work when you are in constant danger of losing your tools. Nevertheless, Mr. Williams has done good work, indeed, excellent work: and in future he will be allowed to keep his tools. The authorities have now officially given him permission to employ a small permanent company drawn from the Central Pool.

A. B. C. A. has been benefiting the Army for a long time, but it is only recently that its activities have come prominently into the public view. One day J. B. Priestley decided that he would write a play for A. B. C. A.; and he produced "Desert Highway," a piece that has moved and amused every public audience that has been able to see it. Several members of the Government saw it, too; the fact that A. B. C. A. has now been given a dozen or more permanent players suggests that they were not displeased with it.

* * *

Would A. B. C. A. welcome more plays by famous writers? In a sense, of course, it would. That is only natural. But in the main its object is to draw the scripts which it intends to produce from the Army itself. In the first place, only the Army knows the kind of thing with which the Army is preoccupied. It knows, better than any outsider can do, the kind of topic it wants to discuss.

Moreover, events follow on each other in this war with great rapidity. What is current today is gone with the wind tomorrow. You cannot dictate subjects to eminent dramatists; and if you could, they would probably work so slowly that, by the time a play was finished, its subject would be obsolete. Very few prominent playwrights have Mr. Priestley's sense of timeliness.

A. B. C. A. therefore is intending to rely principally on the writing skill of soldiers themselves. Already it has four or five sketches ready for production. One of them is by an actor in "Desert Highway," Sergeant Stephen Murray. It begins on a station platform, with a soldier waiting to return to his unit. There is a girl with him. They are both discouraged and depressed. They see a poster of an American Civil War film, and start talking about it. The soldier then falls into a description of the character and achievements of Abraham Lincoln. This is the substance of the sketch, which lasts for about half an hour. It is called "United We Stand." About two years ago, by the way, Mr. Murray gave a fine performance of Abraham Lincoln in the play of that name by John Drinkwater at the Westminster Theater. A. B. C. A. for the moment is dividing its group of players into two companies. One of them has returned to the London Playhouse to present "Desert Highway." After the run of this piece in London both companies will set out on a tour of military establishments throughout Britain, playing the sort of dramatic commentary on current events that has already been described, and thus furnishing the basis for intelligent discussion amongst the troops who see them.

Tributes to Tudor

II—Hugh Laing

By Margaret Lloyd

Handsome Hugh Laing, the Romeo of "Romeo and Juliet," The Gentleman With Her of "Dim Luster," the Lover of "Lilac Garden," and the Tempter of "Pillar of Fire," all Antony Tudor ballets in the repertoire of Ballet Theater (tomorrow opening its New York spring season at the Metropolitan Opera House), says:

That Tudor translates life movements into dance movements; that every detail counts (the quick, secretive clasping of hands in "Lilac Garden" for example); that each ballet is in a different key of movement (you have to change yourself in each one), and that Tudor's aim is to make every ballet a unified production—movement and music, setting and costume, one.

"Tudor does not want the music to stand out alone but to support the theme of the ballet. He does not want a setting, or costumes, to be so spectacular that they call attention separately to themselves. But he wants these elements fused with the action and blended, with the lighting, into a perfect whole.

"This, 'Romeo and Juliet' has not yet achieved." [The interview herein recorded took place last fall.] "It is still overburdened with detail. It will be better when more of the pageantry is taken out. My part is not quite finished, and Juliet, when Nora Kaye plays it, will have to be somewhat revised. It follows the story pretty closely, though telescoped. Only the apothecary scene is omitted, because that is altogether too verbal to put into movement. The setting and costumes are right, the score [selections from Delius] right, and it will eventually be a fine ballet.

* * *

"'Dim Luster' was played too fast at the opening performance and that is why, I think, it was so mildly received. We've got the right tempo now and are enjoying it, as the audiences are. The ballet is really rapid with enjoyment, for what heartbreak there is, is hidden. It is very spontaneous.

"What I mean by different keys of movement—the mood of the ballet sets the key and charges the figures with its own feeling. Take the arabesque—in one ballet, because of variations in tempi, rhythm and mood, it is entirely different from that of another ballet in a different key. In 'Lilac Garden' the heroine's arabesque is simple, watchful, alert. In 'Pillar of Fire' it denotes frustration, a terrible crushing down. There it is, the same figure, but so different in application. It is the same with lifts. Tudor's lifts are unlike any others, and differentiated in each ballet.

"Tudor is not contemptuous of the academic technique. All he is doing is taking the best of the old and putting the new with it. He does this, not to be arbitrary, but because it is the way it must be with him.

"When you are working in a Tudor ballet you've got to get the feeling first. You can't just have steps. You must get the style, the quality of the whole. Everything dovetails and the seams are not supposed to show.

* * *

"His head movements are so very individual. He uses a taut, straight line in the back of the neck that is wonderfully expressive of suffering and constraint. All his psychological ballets are based on tension and freedom from tension. The feeling is coiled tight as a spring, and when it lets go it absolutely flies out with relaxation."

Like Miss Kaye, Mr. Laing's development as a dancer began when he began to work with Tudor. That was in England, over 11 years ago. He has worked in close association with the great English choregrapher ever since, and what is not generally known is, he has supplied, or at least influenced some of the themes. The libretto of the bitterly ironic, jesting "Judgment of Paris" is his, and one gathers he had some part in the making of the lampooning "Gala Performance."

Mr. Laing's sense of comedy was first brought out by Agnes de Mille, in England, he said. She taught him a consciousness of reactions, how to get the point and throw it right back. He learned from her how to feel with other persons, how to catch the inflections of emotion.

Before that he had studied with Margaret Craske, "Cecchetti's favorite pupil," he said. "She had a marvelous sense of line and movement, and an unusual approach in teaching. She knew how to get the best out of everybody, realizing that some people have to be bullied, some coddled and others let alone."

But to go back to the beginning. Mr. Laing was born in Barbados, B. W. I., where as a child he used to cut out pictures of the Russian Ballet, and was enamored of the theater although he actually saw very little of it. His family wanted him to be a doctor, but when that wouldn't work, allowed him to go to London to study art. That was in 1930. At art school he met a friend of Marie Rambert's, and almost before he knew it he was drawn out of art circles into the ballet world. His love of line, color, form and drama stayed with him, and pervades his work today, is evident in his distinguished line and bearing, his sensibility of dramatic values, his flair for theater dance.

He had always wanted to go on the stage and at last he got there, via the Ballet Club, where he met Tudor. By 1933 he was playing the lead in Tudor's "Atlanta of the East," opposite Pearl Argyle. Then came "The Planets" (Holst) in 1934—Venus, Mercury, Mars and Neptune—Laing dancing Mars.

* * *

"Some of Tudor's finest works have not yet been seen in the United States," he said. "'The Planets' is one of them. Even Tudor's early works go far deeper than steps. And the music has always been important to him. He chooses music that will not be obtrusive, then shapes his movement phrases to it, without altering the score."

Incidentally, Tudor's first ballet was drawn from Shakespeare—the Malvolio episode in "Twelfth Night," entitled "Cross-Gartered." And he first thought of "Dim Luster" in England in 1937, calling it in his mind, "Choses Oubliées." But, Mr. Laing said, he did not find the satisfactory music for it then. It was finished in three weeks, after Miss de Mille decided that she could not take time to complete her new ballet, "Tally-Ho!" for the fall season.

Incidentally again, Mr. Laing is not limited to Tudor roles. He does the gypsy lover of "Aleko," and other romantic parts, though he is notably absent from the strictly classical ballets.

Like Miss Kaye, and Tudor himself, Laing considers "Dark Elegies" Tudor's greatest work.

"It is something not of the theater," he told the writer. "You walk off from that ballet with a glorious sense of uplift and release. It is like people who have been very far apart drawn close together. It is at once communal and personal. It expresses individual sorrow, resentment, and final resignation, and communal sorrow, as when some tremendous calamity falls upon a community and the people face it together and are united, and come through it together into peace."

The first of this pair of articles, on Nora Kaye, appeared Feb. 19.

Maurice Seymour

Hugh Laing

Hans Lange in Two Programs

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

The program given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on March 28 under Hans Lange opened with the majestic strains of Handel's D major Concerto Grosso, which the conductor read and the orchestra played with all the essential gravity and nobility of style.

The other purely orchestral piece on the program was the suite from Falla's ballet, "El Amor Brujo," which for some unexplainable reason the Chicago Symphony Orchestra never had previously performed, at least in its own hall. A technically correct presentation was given to the work, but Mr. Lange, who is less remarkable in the interpretation of such music than in the works of earlier composers, missed the essence of Falla's piece.

It is true, of course, that such a composition can be heard to best advantage only when it is set forth with the stage accessories and with the action which the composer had in mind when he wrote his score. Yet, there is real poetry and a sense of lambent color in "El Amor Brujo," which it is possible to realize even without footlights and dancers and canvas scenery to underline them. These qualities did not appear to be outstanding at this concert.

Joseph Szigeti made his second appearance with the orchestra, performing the A major Concerto by Mozart and Chausson's "Poème." As at the concert of the previous week, the artist made it clear that his principal claim to distinction is his profound musicianship, rather than his mastery of the violin. It is true, of course, that Mr. Szigeti has conquered many of the obstacles that lie in the path of fine performance on his instrument; but he has not mastered them all. His bowing is cramped and his tone is far from being the loveliest that could be imagined.

* * *

It is astonishing, therefore, that in both compositions the interpreter brought about a triumph, and that by reason of his musical sensitivity. Mr. Szigeti's perfect phrasing, his understanding of style, his dismissal of self-glory and absorption in the composer's message were at once a lesson and an example to his colleagues and to all students.

The concert of March 30 contained only three works. It began with a Symphonic Prologue to an opera, "François Villon," by Dr. Albert Noelte, professor of musical theory at Northwestern University. There is excellent music in the composition, which, according to the program, was concerned with the love of the disorderly French balladist for Katherine de Vaucelles. It cannot be declared, however, that Dr. Noelte was successful in evoking anything which suggested what he declared to be "the amorous pleading of Villon." To listeners who were not particular in the matter of compositions sticking to their programs this was a minor defect. To them it would be of more moment that the music itself was good. And it was.

* * *

Mr. Lange, who conducted, showed in the following work that his artistry was not necessarily confined to the interpretation of eighteenth-century music. He gave a beautiful reading, and the orchestra an equally beautiful performance, of Elgar's "Enigma" Variations. This is magnificent music, and deserved the variety of mood and color and the technical impeccability which were given to it. The director was inclined to take the earlier variations somewhat too quickly, but the general effect of the piece as a whole was that of tonal richness and a comprehensive grasp of what the English master had to say.

Mr. Lange, greatly daring, ended his program with Strauss' "Ein Heldenleben." This was lacking in the subtlety, the flexibility, the sense of contrast which might bring about a masterly interpretation.

The Art of Paul Klee

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

An exhibition of the art of Paul Klee in all media, and going back to 1902-03, is on view at the Art Alliance. Comprising 97 items, it includes oils, water colors and gouaches, temperas, drawings and prints.

The art of Paul Klee, however, was often too subtle to admit of a single medium. Devoted to the emotional message inherent in textures and in the manipulation and placement of line in space he combined media and materials to gain whatever effect he wanted. A thoroughly unrealistic art, his is a web of subtleties both of thought and of execution, threaded through with laughter sardonic and otherwise, wisps of mysticism, philosophy, surrealism, Cubism, and a fellow-feeling for the chirographic expression of primitive peoples.

The exquisite balance of a Klee composition is its basic charm. With a few telling lines and the vibrant handling of colors he builds an abstract that partakes of architectural structure and musical rhythm. "Archangel," an oil, is of this type, with a few carefully placed black lines and accents reducing a face to bare essentials and poising these in space that vibrates with textured rainbow colors.

* * *

Different in tempo, yet offering the same sense of balance in line and color is "Diana." Here symbolism adds to plastic effectiveness. Conceived in blues and greens, with lavender and tan, the abstract form, angularly active, is poised in space between an arrow and a world. Centered in the arrow is an eye, ancient Greek symbol of omnipotence. What the canvas seems to impart is the symbolism of Diana as connecting link between the celestial and the worldly.

This metaphysical trend in Klee's thinking achieves complete cessation of movement in "The Eye of Silence," an ultra-simple, sophisticated, subtle abstract holding a rust-toned circle immobile in a pink environment with carefully studied segments of gray, green and blue.

So precise, in fact, is Klee's sense of balance that the altering of a single color-space or direction of line would destroy the concept.

Symbolism again dominates "Pine Tree"; while "Prize Apple" is painted on a worn cotton napkin to achieve the quality of old Chinese silk. What Klee does not find at hand in the way of materials he creates from something else. Thus illusion is another keynote of his art; illusion that metamorphoses a flat paper surface by paint texturing into the semblance of old raffia embroidery. Such a conception he titles "Park Landscape of Artificial Flowers" and gives it the air of a segmented land tract seen from airplane height.

* * *

In approaching human beings, Klee turns sardonic. Especially is this true of the early work, well exemplified in the prints. "Two Gentlemen Supposing Each Other in a Higher Position Meet" (shown in two states as are several of the prints) suggests his contempt for German worship of position, and points also to one reason why, when Hitler came to power, Klee was forced to leave Germany.

Casadésus in Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The Philharmonic Orchestra is not only maintaining the stride which it set earlier in the season, but continues to push ahead toward new artistic goals. The pair of concerts on March 9 and 10, with Robert Casadésus as piano soloist, was an artistic triumph, both for the soloist and for Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

The orchestra made a fine beginning in the Vivaldi-Mistrowski Concerto Grosso in G minor, which received its first Los Angeles hearing on this occasion. This music, dating from the days of Bach and Handel, fulfills one's idea of a "grand concerto," and calls for heroic playing to reveal fully its lofty declarations. Wallenstein's efforts in rejuvenating the ensemble were obvious in the full free tone and correctness of phrase. The strings sang with unwonted loveliness.

The other orchestral numbers were Enesco's Rumanian Rhapsody No. 2, Strauss' "Rosenkavalier" Waltzes, and Ravel's "Alborado del Gracioso." The orchestra played them in virtuoso fashion.

Mr. Casadésus was heard in two numbers, Weber's brilliant Concertstück, and Franck's Symphonic Variations. Weber's cut-worn pattern seemed almost logical and worth while as a vehicle for Casadésus' ability to toss off scale passages and arpeggios. In the Symphonic Variations there was complete understanding between pianist and conductor.

Large audiences heard Casadésus in two recital appearances, in Thorne Hall at Occidental College, and in the Auditorium. While there was much playing of superlative merit in the evening at Occidental College, the program would stamp him as an artist whose individual style seems peculiarly adapted to certain schools of music. He has the lightness and feathery touch necessary for the Scarlatti sonatas, and the Chopin Mazurka, Op. 56, No 2, and the Berceuse, Op. 57, were gems of pianism. There was an unforgettable aura of beauty in his performance of Debussy's "Sunken Cathedral." But Beethoven's Sonata "Appassionata" needs a more forthright grasp of its fundamental nature to bring out its great surge of emotion. Likewise, Ravel's brilliant Tocata sounds better when played with a crisp touch rather than a light one.

Jan Peerce, tenor of the Metropolitan, was soloist in the Philharmonic concerts on March 23 and 24. When Mr. Peerce was first heard as soloist in a Hollywood Bowl program some seasons ago, he displayed a fine lyric voice of uncommon quality, which he used with rare skill. Since then, he has, either consciously or unconsciously, darkened considerably the timbre of his voice, with unfortunate results. Nor does his sense of style embrace satisfactorily the two Handel arias which he essayed. There was little of the apostrophe suggested in "Where'er You Walk," or sufficient of the clarion quality necessary in "Sound an Alarm," from "Judas Maccabaeus." There were arias from Halévy's "La Juive" and Ponchielli's "Gioconda," in which the singer is more at home.

The Shostakovitch Eighth

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Though a record sum is supposed to have been paid for the broadcasting rights, and though rival conductors and orchestras were reported bidding for the privilege of introducing it to the Western Hemisphere before it was finished—perhaps even begun!—the American premiere of the Shostakovitch Eighth Symphony has come and gone with no such excitement as attended the similar advent of the Seventh two summers ago.

This is not to deny that the new symphony was well received or that its first performance on this side of the Atlantic interested musicians, ordinary music lovers and the critical gentry alike. But repetition dulls the edge of most musical sensations, and there was a widespread feeling that our experience with the Eighth was to be much like that with the Seventh. And so it was.

* * *

As performed last Sunday by Artur Rodzinski and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony the new work occupied an hour of playing time. Though the Seventh was slightly longer, the effect of exhausting length was the same. There was no colossal crescendo such as that in the first movement of the Seventh to justify an opening adagio of 27 minutes' duration, but neither was there a feeling that the subsequent movements were superfluous, as in the case of the Seventh. It may be that the new symphony held interest to the end more readily than its immediate predecessor. But the same question was raised by the one as by the other—does the material merit any such prodigious expansions of statement?

* * *

It is said that Shostakovitch is already at work on his Ninth Symphony and that when he has completed it, we shall have a trilogy of war compositions, each complementing the others, like the music dramas of Wagner's "Ring des Nibelungen." Whatever may happen in Russia, it is inconceivable that the conductors of our American orchestras will have the hardihood to perform them in a row. Either the Seventh or the Eighth alone is a very considerable morsel for our audiences.

Like the Seventh, the Eighth is a "war" symphony. Some have referred to it as the "Attack" Symphony, with the Seventh termed the "Retreat" Symphony and the as-yet-unborn Ninth the "Victory" Symphony. Though the Germans were advancing when the Seventh was composed, it is far from being a "retreating" work in spirit. There is more to signify "attack" in its musical content than there is in the Eighth, which, in any comparison of the two, is more restrained and contemplative, though it has its lively and energetic sections.

There are five movements, of which the final three merge with one another and are played without pause. The long opening Adagio has a broad melodic basis and is richly expressive, in spite of the risks it runs of wearing out its welcome. The listener is on familiar ground. He has to do with the Shostakovitch of the Fifth and Seventh symphonies.

The second and third movements—Allegretto and Allegro non troppo—are marches, but the third has a virtuoso scherzo character that all but lifts it out of this category. It is tarred less with the brush of vulgarity than the Allegretto, though there is nothing in the Eighth that is downright banal like parts of the Russian's Fifth and Sixth symphonies. The Allegro section is diabolically clever, and its musical ingenuity can be thought of as virtuosity for its own sake, and not for the sake of being audaciously proletarian.

* * *

The fourth section is a Largo which grows smoothly enough out of this Allegro. The form is that of a passacaglia. The thematic basis of the movement, as heard darkly in the lower voices, had for these ears a vaguely familiar sound and the effect was very agreeable; but it is quite possible that if it had been more clearly distinguishable, with a sharper accentuation of its repetitious phraseology, its lack of originality would have been disturbing.

On first hearing, there was more that was commonplace in the final Allegro, parenthetically designated as a pastorale. But the solo passages which preceded the quiet close were as distinctive as they were melodious, and the close itself was of haunting beauty. In its entirety the work commands respect, by virtue of its expertness, its personality and its sincerity. One feels that no other living composer could have written it. It is altogether musical; it is warmly sympathetic and it rings true. The orchestration is remarkably concentrated. But much more than all this is required to make a symphony live. Its length and its diffuseness are not points in favor of the Shostakovitch Eighth. The performance was a devoted and a brilliant one.

Women Steel Workers Praised For Help in Boosting Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — "The Ruhr of America," as the Youngstown steel district is known, is currently turning out the greatest steel tonnages in its history with the smallest working force in several years as its contribution toward defeating Hitler's "Ruhr Valley" of Europe.

Currently, the district's seven huge steel plants are producing 175,000 to 200,000 tons of steel ingots weekly and are using several thousand workers less than they did only two years ago when output was far less.

And at least 5,000 to 6,000 of these "steel workers" are women, although only two years ago a woman worker, outside of the office forces, was unknown in American steel mills.

'Steeliest Steel District'

The Youngstown district is known as America's "steeliest steel district." That's because it produces more tons of steel per capita or per square mile of area than any other leading steel district, although it ranks fourth among the leading steel areas of America. About 11 to 12 per cent of America's total iron and steel is made within 17 miles of Youngstown's Central Square, and in 1943 the steel mills made an estimated 10,000,000 tons of steel, far more than their rated capacity, and virtually every ton of it going to the war effort.

When the war program began a few years ago, demands for Youngstown's steel for ships, tanks, guns, aircraft, ammunition and scores of other war purposes was boosted sharply, yet its supply of labor began dwindling quickly.

Since Pearl Harbor, an estimated 18,000 to 20,000 of the steel plants' workers — the strong, young, efficient male workers—joined the military forces. That left the mills with a serious manpower shortage.

First-Class Job

Apprehensive about the possible results, steel executives began employing women, also older men. To their surprise, the women workers did a first-class job. And now the steel executives want even more women workers.

Dr. Joseph E. Smith, War Manpower Commission area director, has just issued a call for more women for the steel plants.

The district steel plants have had comparatively little new construction of iron and steel plants; yet they have been able to keep pace in boosting production with those other districts where much new steel capacity was built.

The only new steel facilities built here as a result of the war effort was a new blast furnace built at Republic Steel Corporation's Youngstown works as a result of the scrap metal shortage; a battery of by-products coke plants at Republic's Warren works; two electrolytic tinning mills at another Republic plant and some other facilities.

But Youngstown executives were able to squeeze much additional output from their three Bessemer converter plants, 83 open hearth furnaces and 26 blast furnaces in many ways—by increasing the sizes of the furnaces each time they were rebuilt, by reducing idle time for repairs to a very minimum by using repair crews to greatest efficiency, by utilizing all the skill steel workers had acquired in years. Mills here habitually operated at 105 to 110 per cent of their rated capacity, and 150-ton steel furnaces regularly produced heats of 175 tons.

Besides the mills have been employing their forces on 48-hour work weeks, paying time and a half for the last eight hours, in contrast to the regular 40-hour work week.

But the women workers have been one of the most novel innovations in the steel plants, now doing virtually every job formerly done by male workers, from shoveling slag and operating the by-products coke plants, the most difficult, dirty jobs in the mills, to operating cranes, materials handling equipment and working in the metallurgical laboratories.

Steel executives now are loud in their praise of the women workers, saying the best are the young women whose husbands are in the military service, or widows with children to support.

"Give us," commented one, "plenty of women workers and we'll get out the steel the nation needs to win the war."

Little Girl's Plea to President Keeps Daddy Home for Easter

ATLANTA, Ga., April 8 (AP)—Nine-year-old Barbara Montrose wanted her daddy to stay home from the Navy during Easter, so she asked President Roosevelt about it.

And Daddy will be home.

It happened this way:

Memis Montrose, Jr., of Atlanta was scheduled for induction in the Navy April 6, just three days before Easter and on the birthday of his little daughter Rosemary.

"Why can't you stay home just until after Easter, Daddy?" Barbara queried.

"You will have to ask President Roosevelt that," Daddy replied smilingly.

So Barbara did.

"Dear President Roosevelt," she wrote.

"I am nine years old and I have a little sister five and a little brother seven. My little sister will be six years old on Easter Sunday. My Daddy has to go to the Navy April 6. I asked him why he couldn't stay until after Easter. He told me I would have to ask President Roosevelt, and so I am asking you. We love you." (Signed) Barbara, Rosemary and Monty Montrose.

On April 6 Barbara received a reply from Lieut. Col. Cliff Hatcher, Assistant State Director of Selective Service. The President had sent her letter to him, he said, and he had asked her daddy's local board to delay induction until after Easter.

Said Barbara of Daddy's good fortune:

"He'd better not play golf."

Two Civil War Veterans To Radiocast From WHDH

Monday, April 10, two Civil War Veterans, George A. Gay and Charles F. Staples, will tell listeners of radio station WHDH stories of their experiences afloat and ashore while wearing the Union blue.

The two will be guests of the Massachusetts Sons of Union Veterans, for the G. A. R. tribute program. C. LeRoy Staudt of Pennsylvania, Commander in Chief of the S. U. V., and Mrs. Maude B. Warren, National President of its Auxiliary, will also join in the presentation. The program is to start at 3:45 p. m.

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WEST STREET DURBAN — PRITCHARD ST. JOHANNESBURG

GI's Find Legal Aid Society Haven in Time of Trouble

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 8—Recognizing that GI Joe's morale is boosted immeasurably when he is relieved of worry about "hold-over" legal problems of civilian life—such as what to do about back installments on furniture, unpaid wages, and other financial difficulties—the Legal Aid Society of New York, co-operating with the Army and Navy, is daily clearing up law matters for servicemen and their dependents without charge as a public service.

This wartime service is an extension of the work done by the Society for the past 68 years, giving free legal assistance to more than 1,500,000 New Yorkers who otherwise could not have afforded the services of a lawyer and for which a drive to raise $150,000 is now being made.

Every day finds the reception room crowded with an ever-increasing number of soldiers, sailors, and Coast Guardsmen, waiting their turn for aid. More than 8,500 such men and their parents, wives, sweethearts, and children were served last year, and the number is expected to soar higher by the end of this year.

No Problem Too Small

No problem is considered too small, and the same confidential relationship exists between client and staff lawyer as would obtain in private practice.

The major task of the Society's workers is handling servicemen and applying the provisions of the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act of 1940, to adjust responsibilities incurred by the men previous to entering the armed forces. The Society calls for the services of leading bar associations and distinguished lawyers, who offer their co-operation as their contribution to "equal justice for all."

Through co-operation with the National Association of Legal Aid Organizations, the New York Society has joined in a nation-wide effort to obtain legislation to protect the interests of servicemen and low-income groups, and to set up standards for legal aid organizations as a whole. Committees of the National Association are studying legislation affecting installment buying, allotments, and other items where correction seems needed.

Wide Range of Work

Legal assistance officers and in-service lawyers of the Army and Navy are the connecting link between the armed forces and the legal aid societies, although many men are sent by the Red Cross, U. S. O., and, here in New York, by the policeman on the beat.

Despite the wide range of work for servicemen, varying from involved litigation to filing an ex parte petition to the State Supreme Court to enable a young service couple to be married, aid for civilians has by no means been curtailed.

More than 29,156 civilians were helped last year, and the work is expanding this year. Arrangements are already being made to take care of problems arising from demobilization and reconversion. Just as the Legal Aid Society was prepared with provisions to help the moment the Selective Service Act was passed, so does it intend to be prepared for the postwar era.

Thus far, lawyers of New York have furnished the major portion of the New York Society's financial sources, as compared with laymen, in the ratio of seven-to-one. Because it considers legal aid a community problem, and not one to be supported by lawyers only, the Society is seeking to set up a fuller recognition of its services, which prompted the Third Naval District to award it a certificate of commendation for "outstanding" services to naval personnel in this district.

Trying to Hog-Tie 1,000 Red Points

Drawn by Elisabeth Haseltine Hibbard

Little Pig Liked Big City but Was 'Taken for a Ride'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Sculpturing historic figures like Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis gave Frederick C. Hibbard a wide reputation in his profession and no doubt helped to get him elected a block captain of civilian defense early in the war. But he is calling on his boyhood farm experience to cope with his latest official duty in civilian defense: finding a home for a wandering pig.

After all, there are not many pigs adrift in Chicago. There's not a line in the block captain's manual about hog disposal.

But one morning recently, Sculptor Hibbard found that his block captaincy entailed the responsibility of disposing of a 300-pound stray porker.

The hog, it seemed, had lost its way in the big city. This reporter can offer no explanation of the why or whence of the hog. Not even the police can do that. Mr. Hibbard has no theory about its origin. All he knows is that excited neighbors, accustomed to turning to the block captain for instructions, put the hog (figuratively) on his doorstep. Actually, porky was lolling comfortably under the porch of a nearby apartment house when Mr. Hibbard was notified.

Unacquainted with methods for disposing of stray hogs, Mr. Hibbard called the police. They arrived with a squad car.

But squad cars are not made to accommodate 300-pound hogs. The police advised calling a humane society.

Mr. Hibbard, with the aid of his sculptor wife, Elisabeth Haseltine Hibbard, began calling animal shelters. But for humane societies, too, rescuing a hog was out of the ordinary. All the shelters in town had to be called before one was found equipped for such an emergency.

300 Stubborn Pounds

Finally an animal wagon arrived. But how to persuade porky to hoist his 300 pounds into the wagon? He liked his cosy spot under the porch. Ordinary persuasion was unavailing.

Obviously there was nothing to do but pull and push. By this time there were plenty of bystanders to offer advice and assistance—especially little boys. One neighbor brought a rope and led the pullers. Sculptor Hibbard seized a broom and led the pushers.

Finally the immovable body responded to the irresistible force. The hog was wheedled, cajoled, pulled (and pushed) up the gangplank onto the wagon to take his place beside a startled small dog, also a refugee.

Radio stations and newspapers reported the lost hog, hoping to locate the owner. None appeared. So the animal shelter sold the hog to the stock yards and made a nice addition to its funds.

As for the Hibbards, when their phone stopped ringing, with inquiries about the pig, they got back to their sculpture. But the first thing Mrs. Hibbard did when peace returned to her studio was to record the incident in the sketch which appears here.

Governor of Nebraska Slated As GOP Convention 'Keynoter'

Continued from Page 1

choice of a Midwesterner as keynote orator will seem especially appropriate and will give the convention very much of an all-Governor flavor.

Mr. Griswold will bring to this task a progressive, forward-looking viewpoint and a well-established support of a clear-cut collaborationist stand on foreign policy. His influence was all in that direction at the Mackinac meeting of the Republican Postwar Advisory Council and in a recent address before the Town Hall meeting of the Air in New York he identified himself as a Republican who wanted to see his party follow a course not much different from that which Wendell Willkie has been advocating.

Governor Griswold had not, however, aligned himself with any particular candidacy and it is reliably understood that he is on the best of terms with Governor Dewey, who would undoubtedly be friendly to his election.

Governor Griswold's keynote speech will, of course, be something of a composite effort. In its preparation he will in the next few weeks have conferences with the Republican congressional leaders in Washington and will also seek the counsel of the principal aspirants for the presidential nomination. However, the Governor is very much a man of ideas himself and it seems likely that he will emerge a considerable force at, and influence, the convention.

A native of Harrison, Neb., Governor Griswold began his adult career as a bank teller and emerged as president and director. Later he turned to newspaper work and is still listed as publisher and editor of the Gordon Journal. He is running for his third term as Governor this fall.

Repercussions from Wendell Willkie's withdrawal from the presidential race are still coming in. They were evident here today as the supporters of two Republican aspirants were busy in the effort to woo support from Mr. Willkie's following.

After speaking here last night at the Union League Club, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio said that Mr. Willkie's retirement altered his plans in no way and he made it plain that he was certainly not conceding the decision to Governor Dewey at this stage. He is keeping up the fight and is today embarked on a trek to the Pacific Coast to see what can be done.

Also, under the aegis of Van-dorf Gray, a Chicago attorney and lecturer, a tiny boomlet was started here today in behalf of Henry J. Kaiser when the representatives of several loosely formed Kaiser-for-President Clubs in different states met to take heart together. There is no evidence that the shipbuilder is at all behind this movement and it doesn't look as thought the movement would move very far.

Archbishop of York On American Tour

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—The Archbishop of York said yesterday that the Church of England is more in agreement with the Russian Orthodox Church than with the Roman Catholic.

The Archbishop—the Most Rev. Dr. Cyril Forster Garbett, is visiting this country as the guest of the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Archbishop reiterated the Church of England's position that the bombing of German cities should continue if it would hasten the end of the war.

The English churchman is to go to Washington to meet Vice-President Henry A. Wallace. He will visit Philadelphia April 13, Yale University at New Haven, Conn., April 21, then return to New York. He will go to Chicago April 27 for a two-day visit, then return to England by way of Canada.

Prices and Your Purse: Make Ration Books Last

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 8.

Treat your ration books with kindness. You will have to use Book 4, OPA points out, about three times as long as earlier food books, so don't abuse it. No more ration books are to be printed soon and replacement of damaged or lost books may become increasingly difficult.

Book 3 is no longer used for food, but keep it in a safe place. It will continue to be used for shoes.

Gas for Gardening

Special gas rations for Victory gardeners will be allotted on about the same basis as last year. A gardener who cultivates at least 1,500 square feet in vegetables and has no alternate means of transportation will get enough gas to visit the garden about twice a week. Apply at your local ration board.

Meat Outlook

There is a good supply right now because of heavy production and reduction in Government requirements.

A little less in May, June, July and August, with a stepping up again in the fall.

A little less pork available next fall and a little more beef.

Fewer steaks and more and more cheaper cuts.

Sugar Tight

OPA flatly denies the sugar situation is easing any. Rations for soft drinks, candy, ice cream, and other confections have been cut in order to keep the housewife from getting less.

OPA Lists Cars

OPA district offices now have listings of all available rationed automobiles, so they can help you find one—if you have a ration certificate.

No Gas for Delegates

Delegates to the national political conventions will not be eligible for special gas rations to drive to Chicago, but candidates for office may obtain "B" or "C" coupons for electioneering. No ceiling has been put on candidates' travel, but they must state how much traveling they will do and submit an approximate itinerary. Local boards will be expected to be nonpartisan in granting requests.

Keep Tire Record

OPA decision to discontinue tire inspection on passenger autos after April 20 does not mean the tire picture has become brighter. Main purpose of the inspection requirement was to make motorists conscious of the extreme need for tire conservation and care. This has now been accomplished.

Inspection by an OPA authorized tire inspector will continue to be required before a ration certificate to replace a tire is issued by a local War Price and Rationing Board.

Important: Keep your tire inspection record. You will need in connection with gas rationing.

Egg Peak

Are you eating your fill of eggs this month? Production will reach a seasonal peak in late April or early May and then decline seasonally until November.

Extra Bicycles

Catching the spirit of spring, OPA has released an extra 4,500 bicycles this month. You still have to prove to your ration board that you really need one, though.

4-F's Warned of Labor Draft Unless in Essential Industries

Continued from Page 1

become known today that Organized Labor is not happy with the picture.

Unions on Guard

It is understood that William M. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is concerned lest a principle of forced work be adopted. Labor is willing to go along on the channeling of rejectees into essential work, it is believed, but may insist that some freedom of choice as to jobs is provided, and that it is very clear all down the line that no settled policy of commanding work by legislation is accepted.

In other words, the A. F. of L. (and unquestionably the Congress of Industrial Organizations will join in this) does not want any legislation drawn up by Representative Costello to become the foot-in-the-door for a national service law.

However, it seems to be the opinion of the Selective Service director, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, that most 4-F's will go into the essential jobs anyway now that they have been more clearly delineated by the WMC.

In fact, General Hershey estimates that 2,000,000 of the country's 3,600,000 4-F's are already in essential work.

Following the course he outlined earlier this week, General Hershey has now advised all local draft boards that age is assuming a greater place in the decision of which men to draft than does dependency. For that reason all able-bodied men under 26, except those few specifically deferred by their state Selective Service Director because of their essentiality to a critical industry, are to be drafted regardless of the number of dependents.

Deferment Yardstick

Similarly, the deferment yardstick is to be very strictly applied to men between 26 and 30, with their dependents counting but little.

Above 30, however, and progressively to the Selective Service limit of 38, the yardstick is to be applied less strictly, and some consideration will be given dependents.

Such is the new policy Selective Service will work under in raising about 200,000 men a month from now to July 1, and about 120,000 to 150,000 a month from July 1 until next Jan. 1. About 60,000 of these monthly will come from boys reaching 18, General Hershey believes.

Only immense military losses, or, to be more cheerful, a sudden good break in the fighting, is likely to alter this pattern, it is felt in Washington. However, it is very plainly pointed out by General Hershey that as the months roll by and the younger men are drafted there must inevitably be a closer picking over of the able-bodied older men.

[List of essential jobs: Financial Page.]

16,269 Wage Rulings Made

Rulings on wage and salary adjustments totaling 16,269 have been made by the New England Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor, it is reported by Regional Director Leo A. Gleason. In many thousands of cases these decisions disposed of the question. The balance were passed along to the New England War Labor Board for handling. The Wage and Hour Division furnishes the first approach to wage adjustments under the Government's wage stabilization policy.

Air Engine Defects Called 'Dangerous'

CINCINNATI, April 8 (AP)—Testimony that eight of 12 Wright airplane engines torn down and rechecked on orders of Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson had "dangerous defects" which might have caused failure in flight came yesterday at the court-martial of three AAF officers charged with neglect of duty and conspiracy.

The witness, who said the 12 were selected "at random" from 100 returned by the AAF from a Columbus, Ohio, depot last September, was Melvin L. Hiller, Army inspector at the Lockland plant of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation.

The defects on the eight which Mr. Hiller described as "dangerous" on questioning by Maj. Henry C. Clausen, trial Judge Advocate, ranged from cracked master-rod bearings, installed despite previous rejection, to cylinder flaws, disintegrating bushings, and "soft" piston rings, he said.

The other four engines, he added, had minor defects and all 12 showed evidence of mutilation through careless assembly and handling of tools.

Dismissal Pay Granted

Dismissal pay running up to a maximum of 45.7 weeks' pay to employees with more than 38 years' service has been approved in the letting out of 172 employees of the United Drug Company in Boston, it is announced by the New England War Labor Board. In discontinuing medicine manufacturing in its Boston plant, the company is making payments in the nature of dismissal compensation, beginning with one and one half weeks' pay to those with between three and four years of service.

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	May 3 (Mat. and Eve.) "The Mikado"
April 27 "Trial by Jury" & "Pinafore"	May 4 "The Mikado"
April 28 "Cox and Box" & "The Pirates of Penzance"	May 5 "Iolanthe"
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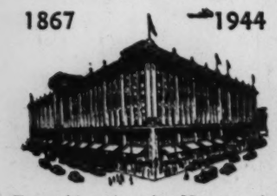

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The Home Forum

The Stone Rolled Away

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is it in our individual lives, yours and mine, that stands apparently immovable between us and perfect freedom? Are we bound and limited by the conviction that we live and move and have our being in a fleshly body, surrounded by undesirable circumstances, living in the fear of misfortune and death? Who has not at some time felt the pressure of some, if not all, of these barriers to happiness, joy, and peace?

* * *

In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 179): "What is it that seems a stone between us and the resurrection morning? It is the belief of mind in matter. We can only come into the spiritual resurrection by quitting the old consciousness of Soul in sense." She continues, "In 1866, when God revealed to me this risen Christ, this Life that knows no death, that saith, 'Because he lives, I live,' I awoke from the dream of Spirit in the flesh so far as to take the side of Spirit, and strive to cease my warfare.'

The tomb did not separate Christ Jesus from Life, God. The power of God was present with him even there. When we have suffered all that we feel we can bear humanly, and find ourselves out of reach of human sympathy, as well as human condemnation, this experience may prove to be the holy place where God's presence becomes reality to us. We then discover the truth of Jesus' words, "The kingdom of God is within you" (Luke 17:21).

In his daily life Jesus proved the truth of everything he taught. Because he understood life to be immortal, and lived in the consciousness of immortality, he was able to triumph over the mortal concepts of life and death. In his healing work for others and in his own resurrection he proved forever that spiritual Life is immortal.

The omnipotence of God will continue to be for us merely a distant hope unless we, too, strive to prove this all-power to be real and present in our daily life. The glorious truth of God's omnipresence and omnipotence, recognized and accepted, rolls away the stone of material belief from human understanding and lets in the radiance of immortality. Thousands are proving in Christian Science that the spiritual laws of Life which it reveals are bringing the inevitable results of healing and regeneration promised in the Bible. Proportionately as its teachings are understood and practiced, spiritual freedom is attained, and this liberation is manifested in release from inharmony of every kind.

* * *

In the first epistle of John we read that "God is love" (I John 4:8). Let us then rely upon Love divine to heal us of hatred with its cruel shackles. By acknowledging the all-power of divine Love we enter into a fuller realization of the significance of Jesus' resurrection, and we begin to partake in the great resurrection from all sin, disease, and death. As we awaken to the fact that life is spiritual, not material, we can relinquish our grasp on fallible mortal concepts concerning ourselves and our fellow man. We can grow more willing to recognize that man is made in the image and likeness of God; that he is created to manifest God's infinite goodness. Thus we shall find the stone rolled away from the tomb of material sense. We have only begun to grasp the possibilities which the understanding of omnipotent Love and its application to our human life problems open up to us. In one of her poems (Poems, p. 4), Mrs. Eddy writes:

"Love is our refuge; only with mine eye
Can I behold the snare, the pit, the fall:
His habitation high is here, and nigh,
His arm encircles me, and mine, and all."

"He is risen" (Matthew 28:6) was the assurance given to the friends of Jesus, but even though they had seen the empty tomb they had to conquer their mortal doubts and fears, rise to greater heights of spirituality, before they could accept the evidence of indestructible being which Jesus demonstrated.

* * *

The Christ, recognized, accepted, and beloved, will become evident to us in all that is pure, unselfish, harmonious, and lovely as we consecrate ourselves wholeheartedly to spiritualization of thought and life. As mankind apprehends more and more clearly the glorious truth of immortality, a new world will replace the chaos of destruction, and the resurrection morning of a redeemed humanity will dawn over all the earth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

White Flame, Burn Bright

White flame, burn bright—
There is too much care
In the world's slow night
For flickering beacon
Or dim-turned light—

What if there be
But hesitant going
The whole earth wide,
With too scant knowing
And too quick pride?

Burn true, burn strong
Through the shifts of trust,
The wavering prayer—

Burn till you kindle
The world's black night
With flame, with song—
Burn bright, burn bright!

E. S. L.

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SPRING BOUQUET: *A Painting by Pierre-Auguste Renoir*

WHEN Pierre-Auguste Renoir painted this lovely bouquet in 1866, he had not yet cultivated those traits of style which are held today to be unmistakably Renoiresque.

Renoir was twenty-five years old, and independent; he had established a foothold in the art world of Paris. Already he was a contributor to the Salon, not subject to scathing remarks, as were his confrères, Monet, Sisley, and Cézanne. For Renoir was the one member of this pioneering group who did not offend the old guard. There were endearing qualities in his paint, and he did not set about to revolutionize painting. True, he did abandon the dark bituminous palette, and he did acknowledge the bright colors; he even went out-doors with the plein-airists, and could rival any Impressionist at his game. But Renoir's enthusiasm transcended discussion and calculation. "The common things are good to paint," said he. But nothing that he painted remained common.

Renoir grew up painting flowers. It was his métier. His apprenticeship, as a child, in a porcelain factory gave him the feel and the touch and the awareness of flowers. He could look back to his artistic grandparents, Boucher, Watteau, and Fragonard, to the decorators who painted and molded flowers on the walls of elegant palaces. It was a special French endowment to capture flowery loveliness, to paint blossom and bloom, hue and fragrance.

"Spring Bouquet" consists of a profusion of roses, irises, lilacs, and various flowerets that adorn an early garden. The colors are soft, pale pink, violet, rose, blue. Compared with later flowers by Renoir, there is a charming reticence in this composition. Later arrangements would contain even fewer flowers and fewer strokes.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Easter Lily

Only this living flower-stuff
Were holy, beautiful enough
To cup so rare
An essence; only this pure white
Of silken unrefracted light
Were fitting for so subtly fair
A thought to wear.

DOROTHY HOBSON

La Pierre ôtée

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QU'EST-CE QUI, dans notre vie individuelle, la vôtre et la mienne, paraît se dresser comme un roc entre nous-mêmes et la liberté parfaite? Sommes-nous restreints, limités, par la conviction que nous avons la vie, le mouvement et l'être dans un corps matériel, que les circonstances où nous nous trouvons sont très pénibles, que nous sommes en proie à la crainte, redoutant les malheurs et la mort? Qui n'a ressenti quelquefois la pression qu'exerçaient sur lui l'une ou plusieurs de ces croyances, de ces barrières s'opposant au bonheur, à la joie, à la paix?

* * *

Dans *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit (p. 179): "Quelle est la pierre qui semble se dresser entre nous et le matin de la résurrection? C'est la croyance à l'entendement dans la matière. Pour avoir part à la résurrection spirituelle, il nous faut abandonner la vieille conscience d'une Ame dans les sens." Puis elle ajoute: "En 1866, lorsque Dieu me révéla ce Christ ressuscité, cette Vie qui ne connaît pas la mort, qui dit: 'Parce qu'Il vit, je vis'—je m'éveillai du rêve de l'Esprit dans la chair suffisamment pour me mettre du côté de l'Esprit et faire des efforts pour cesser mon combat."

La tombe ne sépara point Jésus le Christ d'avec Dieu, la Vie. Même dans le sépulcre, la présence du pouvoir divin se faisait sentir. Quand nous avons souffert tout ce qu'il nous semble pouvoir supporter, quand ni la sympathie ni les condamnations humaines ne parviennent jusqu'à nous, cette étape peut être en quelque sorte le lieu saint où la présence de Dieu devient une réalité tangible. Nous constatons alors qu'elles sont bien vraies ces paroles de Jésus: "Le royaume de Dieu est au dedans de vous" (Luc 17:21).

Dans sa vie journalière, Jésus prouva la vérité de tout ce qu'il enseignait. Comprenant que la vie est immortelle, vivant dans l'assurance de l'immortalité, il put triompher des faux concepts touchant la vie et la mort. Par son ministère de guérison, puis par sa résurrection, il prouva définitivement que la Vie spirituelle est impérissable.

Si nous ne voulons pas que l'omnipotence de Dieu reste pour nous un espoir lointain, efforçons-nous de prouver que cette toute-puissance est une réalité qui se fait sentir dans notre vie journalière. L'omniprésence de Dieu, Sa puissance infinie, doit être reconnue; car lorsqu'on l'accepte, cette glorieuse vérité, ôtant la pierre de la croyance matérielle qui murait la compréhension humaine, y laisse entrer à flots la lumière de l'immortalité. Comme le prouvent d'innombrables personnes, les lois spirituelles de la Vie révélées en Science Chrétienne apportent les inévitables résultats de la guérison, de la régénération que promet la Bible. Dans la mesure où l'on saisit et met en pratique ce qu'enseigne cette Science, on arrive à la liberté spirituelle—on est affranchi de l'inharmonie sous toutes ses formes.

* * *

La première épître de Jean nous dit que "Dieu est amour" (I Jean 4:8). Ainsi, nous pouvons compter sur l'Amour divin pour nous guérir de la haine, pour en faire tomber les cruelles entraves. Reconnaître la toute-puissance de l'Amour divin, c'est pouvoir toujours mieux réaliser ce qu'implique la résurrection de Jésus; ainsi nous commençons d'avoir part à la grande résurrection qui délivre du péché, de la maladie, de la mort. A mesure que nous nous éveillons au fait que la vie est non pas matérielle mais spirituelle, nous pouvons abandonner, à l'égard de nous-mêmes et de nos semblables, les concepts mortels faillibles. Nous serons toujours plus désireux de reconnaître que l'homme est créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance de Dieu; qu'il manifeste Son infinie bonté. Alors nous constaterons que la pierre qui fermait le sépulcre du sens matériel a été enlevée. La compréhension de l'Amour omnipotent, son application aux problèmes de la vie journalière, nous offrent des possibilités sans bornes, dont nous n'avons encore saisi qu'une très faible partie. Dans un de ses poèmes (*Poems*, p. 4), Mrs. Eddy déclare:

"Notre refuge est dans l'Amour divin;
Les yeux mortels voient la chute ou l'embûche,
Mais du Très-Haut la forteresse est proche:
Son bras m'encercle et protège les miens."

"Il est ressuscité" (Matthieu 28:6): les femmes venues au sépulcre entendirent cette parole; mais quoiqu'elles eussent pu voir la tombe vide, elles durent maîtriser leurs craintes, leurs doutes mortels, et gravir les hauteurs de la spiritualité, avant de pouvoir accepter la preuve de l'être indestructible démontré par Jésus.

* * *

Si nous nous consacrons sans réserve à la spiritualisation des pensées et de la vie, le Christ reconnu, accueilli, bien-aimé, nous deviendra manifeste dans toutes les choses pures, désintéressées, harmonieuses, aimables. A mesure que les humains saisiront clairement la glorieuse vérité de l'immortalité, un monde nouveau remplacera le chaos des ravages; et l'aurore de la résurrection éclairera toute la terre, annonçant le salut de l'humanité.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

John of the Mountains

JOHN MUIR DID IT. He wandered at will in the vast uncharted hinterland back of Yosemite Valley. With dry bread, a few tea-leaves and a tin cup, he walked Alpine meadows, explored sky-blue glaciers, and climbed a towering yellow pine to know a High Sierra downpour as the tree knew it. So why couldn't we?

Late in June, almost in the footprints of a belated high-altitude spring, two of us, packs on backs and staffs in hand, climbed out of the polished, azalea-filled bowl which to all Californians is The Valley. We were leaving the well-known, the much-loved settlement where we had enjoyed, year after year, beauty surrounded by creature comforts. Ahead of us were rough trails, dizzy heights, and the blurred haze of the unknown.

* * *

After four days of breathless climbing, we came to a little plateau that looked like a picture in an old book of fairy tales. Behind it, treeless, red, saw-toothed mountains pricked an ephemeral sky. In front, wave after wave of forested ridges poured downward forty miles to The Valley. There was the dull pewter gleam of icy lakes, and the fragile lace of innumerable waterfalls which blew back and forth with each passing breeze.

Here we established our home base in the wilderness. The pup-tent went up as a shelter against wind and storm, and we filled it almost full of the soft-end twigs of silver fir. With two army blankets, it became an incredible bed, warm and springy and pungent with the scent of sun on pine forests.

Our water supply was a ribbon of melting snow which flung itself with the tinkle of a Victorian music-box into a worn granite pool. Through the soft carpet of brown pine needles underfoot, snow plants pushed up their scarlet exclamation points.

A hedge of dwarf manzanita bushes fenced the little plateau. The polished mahogany of their branches and the green lacquer of their leaves gave an unreal poster effect as if they enclosed a bit of Never-Never-Land. As the days grew warmer, they burst suddenly into bloom with thousands of little pale pink bells.

* * *

On one night of brilliant moonlight, we heard a rustle and commotion. As we peered between the flaps of the pup-tent, we saw a sight that made us believe that Titania and all her fairies must soon appear from around the tinkling waterfall. There, feeding softly on the manzanita hedge, were eighteen deer, their dun coats gilded with moonlight, their big ears and club tails twitching with delight. Their soft eyes met ours without fear or alarm.

Early of a morning, we fished any one of a dozen icy lakes near us. It took but a few minutes to catch a day's supply of pink-fleshed trout. Scaled and cleaned, they were buried in a convenient snowdrift still lingering on the north side of great rocks. With this housewifely chore out of the way, we cooked a second breakfast on the brittle shore of the lake—flap-jacks, broiled bacon, tin cups of scalding liquid.

All day we wandered, sometimes in Alpine meadows, criss-crossed with snow-water brooks and embroidered with violet beds—deep purple against the meadow's green. In the lodge-pole pines, red-headed woodpeckers hammered and pounded as if a whole regiment of carpenters was erecting a sizable suburb.

* * *

Or we walked through forests of yellow pines, where each polished trunk gleamed as if it held a lighted lamp within it. Ruffed grouse whirred away in consternation at our approach. Mule-tailed deer trotted ahead of us up steep trails or leaped from rock to rock with the clatter of dainty hoofs. Bears grunted in their guttural astonishment at the intrusion of humans. High over the red saw-toothed mountains, an eagle spread its free wings.

Only once did we see another human being. He came hurtling through the misshapen junipers at timber line. He was a breathless, inarticulate fellow with a stubble of beard and tattered clothes. "Ever read John Muir?" he burst out.

"Of course," we screamed. "That's why we're here."

"Great guy!" he muttered and picked up his limpsy knapsack. We gave him our last cake of sweet chocolate before he disappeared, like a magician's trick, between the storm-twisted juniper trees. In a few minutes, he called out, as if the words were being exploded from him. "You folks are seein' this country right. Can't do it if you come in with a pack train. Got to get down close to it and wallow." With that, he vanished again toward some will-o'-the-wisp of his own beguiling.

For all our wandering, we used a Government topographical map mounted on linen. It gave us the contours of mountain ranges and the location of lakes and streams. But the beckoning hand of California's "John of the Mountains" lured us on over wooded ridge and lightning-scarred granite cliff. The memory of John Muir, who knew and loved each shining summit and dappled Alpine meadow, permeated the region.

"John of the Mountains,
Wonderful John,
Has passed the summit
And is travelling on."

DOROTHY L. PILLSBURY

Song in Spring

The countryside appears confused
With here a ferny rill,
And there a brown and fresh-plowed field
Laid neat across a hill,

And here a marsh, and there a dump
Beyond trim village spires—
No wonder she has asked the spring
To make her whole with flowers!

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

England's Way With the Spring

THE ARRIVAL of spring in most of America is sudden. . . . We wake one morning to a new warmth in the air, to the sound of dripping eaves, and to a sun whose heat by noon has opened our coats and made us call excitedly to friends on the streets that spring is really here. Following a night of warm rain, dandelions glow in the new grass; orchards bloom and fade in one short week of sudden warmth; song sparrows give place to thrushes before we are aware.

This is not England's way. Her tardy spring does not appear in any such vivacious manner, has none of the swift, breath-taking qualities of that at home, although it is prodigal beyond words when it is once upon her. It begins its leisurely unfolding in late January, braving some of the worst weather this island can produce; it saves its completeness for the entire month of May when the whole land slowly spreads itself in bloom. One can, therefore, watch minutely its beginnings, its retardings, its progress step by step, for literally four months of the new year. For this reason it is in England the most rewarding of seasons, dilatory and unhurried, spacing its surprises comfortably and well. . . .

Slowly the spring comes on its way, retreating before days of cold rain and weeks of blustering wind. But the vanguards tenaciously remain as an earnest—snowdrops, aconites, and crocuses, early blossoming plums, the frail lavender flowers of the rosemary, the first green of the hedges. . . .

At five o'clock one mid-April morning one is suddenly awakened by the cuckoo, calling from far across the fields, invisible in his covert. And now, one says, spring *has* come. There is no longer any question. The cuckoo is everywhere accepted as the proof. As the days advance, he is the most ubiquitous of birds. From one place or another, always baffling the seeker, he calls from dawn till dark. Warm mid-days are his delight and drowsy afternoons. Taught by Wordsworth and other English friends of his charm, I had long counted him one of the major reasons for watching a spring in England. . . .

But it is May which completes the long travail of the spring. There is nothing elsewhere that I know even remotely resembling this month in England. By May the spring is at its full. The wonder is that it is held so long in its completeness, that its flood tide does not diminish.—From "This England," by MARY ELLEN CHASE. (New York: Macmillan.)

We Go to Felicitate Sidi Farrah

WORD HAD REACHED US that Sidi Farrah had recently been appointed sheik of his douar. As soon as he heard the news, Kalipha rushed off to hire donkeys: we must go at once, the very next day, to felicitate our friend on his appointment.

We wove our way across the roaring market place, devoted at this hour to the traffic of camels; then an arched gate through the ramparts let us out at last upon the plain. The impact of the silence was deafening. The air was soft, vaporous, marvelously transparent; the low blue hills to the left had stepped boldly forward and figures at some distance on the road stood out with the precision of objects seen through a stereoscope. . . .

The almond trees in the garden of Drat Tomar were blossoming, azure windflowers made mosaic of the grass and from the sky a lark spiraled its pure song. Mohammed, always in the lead, began to sing at the top of his voice. Much persuasion had been necessary to induce Sidi Hasseln to release his young apprentice for our expedition. The swing of the tassel on Mohammed's fez, the lively jig of his heels against his donkey's sides proclaimed his jubilance.

The gardens behind us, we were crossing the plain in good earnest. The air smelled succulent and green like the rind of watermelon, the bland sun smiled upon the broad earth—it was good to be alive and bound for Elmetboostah. At long intervals a "caravan" of itinerant farmers passed. The camels in the lead bore the menfolk, then the donkeys festooned with millstones, chickens, looms, antediluvian plows, sickles, and earthenware. The women, their babes secured to their hips or backs, trudged in the rear belaboring the donkeys. There was always the same hearty exchange of greeting, "May thy path be broad." "And thine twice as broad!" Sometimes a dark mound between us and the horizon bespoke a Bedouin encampment, then, for stretches, it would seem as if we were the only living creatures upon the *bled*. . . .

The terrain rose and fell now in gentle undulations. Presently Kalipha drew up and, pointing with his stick, triumphantly announced "*La voilà!*" It was a moment before I could discern the douar—a dun-colored mole upon the face of the dun-colored earth. Scattered like haystacks, the mud huts of Elmetboostah, with here and there a familiar black tent, climbed a slight slope. Half a mile to the west a thread of vivid green marked the course of the river. For some time it was as if we approached a deserted village. We were within half a mile but, as yet, not a movement, not a sound betrayed the little community. Then, quite suddenly, it sprang to life. Dogs began to bark; as if from ambush they rushed down upon us ready to tear us to pieces. Like a swarm of white ants came the men . . . hailing us, behind streamed the women, their blue draperies blowing, their silver bangles flashing as they shrilled the traditional reception of the women of Islam, Sidi Farrah, the sheik, towered head and shoulders above the throng that soon surrounded us.

It was the first time I had seen Farrah ben Mustapha against his own background, among his own people. The white *kafieh*, or headcloth, gave the glow of bronze to his fine regular features. . . . There was a quiet dignity, a simple sincerity in Farrah's welcome as he helped us to dismount.—From "I Know Tunisia," by DAHRIS MARTIN. (New York: Ives Washburn.)

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Established by
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The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1944

Super-Rush Job by Air Lines Plugged Vital Gap in Alaskan Defenses

'Women's Charter' for Australia Drafted; Postwar Economic Control in Review

Government ownership of some war plants considered — Haste on decisions barred.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, April 8—Although nothing official has been announced concerning the recommendations of an Australian committee working on the postwar industrial setup, it is understood to have suggested that the Federal Government should form a £100,000,000 holding company to control and manage Government industrial enterprises and munitions factories whether producing munitions or commercial manufactured goods for sale to the public.

That would fit well into the ideas of Labor Left Wingers, but the Cabinet subcommittee to which the recommendation was passed wasn't prepared to commit itself.

On that subcommittee are Attorney General Dr. Herbert Evatt, Treasurer J. B. Chifley, Supply Minister John A. Beasley, Munitions Minister Norman J. O. Makin, and Minister for War Organization of Industry J. J. Dedman.

With the exception of Mr. Dedman, those Ministers with Prime Minister John Curtin, form a solid cabinet bloc of moderates.

The policy of making haste slowly is particularly evident, while there is in the offing a referendum whereby the Federal Government hopes electors will transfer to the Commonwealth many powers now exercised by the states.

The Ministers are most anxious not to give opponents to extra powers the argument that powers may be used to crush private enterprise.

Postwar Ownership

But though the Cabinet subcommittee wasn't prepared to commit itself to the plan setting up a £1,000,000 holding company it agreed that it would be advisable for the Government to retain ownership and management of a number of war factories after the war with a proviso that the Government might be prepared to share ownership in some instances with private enterprise.

But whatever the final decision may be, it is obvious that the Secondary Industries Commission will become an increasingly important influence in both Government and private enterprise.

That will be so, even if its direct influence is restricted to Government factories, but its influence will be very much greater if the wish of some Government sections is fulfilled and it assumes the powers of a permanent statutory commission to co-ordinate Government and private enterprise for purposes of national planning policies.

The Commission already has collected much data on which it will base its recommendations for postwar development, and it is also undertaking technical surveys which may be the basis of plans for the encouragement of postwar manufacture here of automobiles, ships, fertilizers, optical instruments and a far greater range of textiles.

Much More Possible

Such ideas would not have been impracticable before the war, but the war has brought about such a vast industrial expansion that much more is now possible in secondary industry.

At present, all automobile engines are imported, but many industrialists are now of the opinion that engines can be made here. It will be the task of the Commission to investigate engineering requirements for this and the capacity of local Industry to tackle the job.

That Australia can build ships has been demonstrated amply by smaller-type war vessels which come off the slips in large numbers, but the Commission will have to decide whether production costs can be brought down sufficiently to make shipbuilding a commercial success in face of peacetime competition.

Big Field for Appliances

There remains, however, a more practicable field—large-scale manufacture of domestic appliances to which it is believed munitions factories could be switched.

From somewhere Australia will have to get after the war great numbers of refrigerators, electric and gas cooking and heating appliances, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, hot-water services and electric appliances of all kinds.

Industry will seek locomotives, diesel engines and industrial machinery.

Just how far the Government will enter this field won't be known yet awhile, but it is becoming more certain that it will at least go far enough to insure munitions production, on a scale large enough to insure that the Commonwealth won't be caught short by sudden attack—with other factories ready to switch back to munitions from commercial production—and that it will probably seek some form of control over industry generally to insure planned production to meet the nation's basic needs.

Ban on Sunday Sports Retained by Adelaide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, South Australia

Despite repeated efforts to secure a change of policy, the Adelaide City Council once more refused an application to hold sports on Sundays on reserves under its jurisdiction.

A large number of religious organizations sent letters to the City Council objecting to any relaxation of the rule and are maintaining a close vigil on the constant pressure for a change.

Four-day conference of delegates in accord on equal pay and end of restrictions.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, April 8—A Government endowment of 30s. a week for wives, equal pay for women and abolition of restrictions against their working on night shifts were among the recommendations to come out of a four-day conference of Australian women held here recently.

With delegates present from all of the states, representing 77 women's organizations, including 14 trade unions, the conference sought to establish a "Women's Charter" which will insure for them improved status and equality of citizenship in the postwar world.

Importance of the economic independence of wives was recognized in a resolution calling for the Government to pay them a "personal endowment of a minimum of 30s. weekly." This is in addition to the child endowment of 5s. a week already payable to the mother for each child after her first-born.

Basis of Resolve

The resolution was taken on the basis that "dependent economic status denies liberty, opportunity, and justice to the homemaker," while "economic independence strengthens character."

One delegate declared, "A person without money has few rights, and it is not fair that any human should depend on another for essential food and clothing. Today 16-year-old daughters who work have more independence than their mothers at home. Under the present system, a wife's only chance of having money for her sole use—providing she has not a private income—is for her to prove her marriage unsatisfactory and get a special maintenance allowance by order of court. Economic independence is an essential move toward real equality for married women."

Stressing the justice of equal pay for the sexes, the women protested the restrictions against women working on night shifts. The conference turned aside the explanation of a male representative of the Textile Workers Union that the men wished to spare women the hardship of night hours. In reply, a woman delegate declared, "It is only when you get up into the better-paid jobs that the latent chivalry in men comes out and they protest that women are not strong enough for night work. Poorly paid charwomen work right through the night, but I have never heard any man protesting or offering to do their job."

Status in Services

The conference condemned the fact that women in the military services receive about one third less pay than the men, and declared women in the auxiliary services must be granted the same status, pay, and benefits as men holding equal rank.

The assertion that Australia has only enough kindergartens for 10,000 out of 450,000 children from two to six years of age prompted expression of the postwar aim of the establishment of a child center within every half mile, a primary school every two miles, and a center of technical and higher education in every area.

It was proposed, also, "that a national children's bureau should be established within the Department of Postwar Reconstruction or the Health Department to collect and classify information regarding the welfare of children of all ages from birth to maturity. On the information thus obtained, the Commonwealth Government should formulate a national program for promotion of the welfare of children."

Position in Public Life

Many resolutions dealt with women's position in public life. "Women must be given the opportunity to stand as candidates for international delegations, legislative bodies, diplomatic posts, responsible administrative posts, and as members of boards and commissions so their potential capabilities may be developed and utilized for the national good," according to one.

Australian women will endeavor to swing women of other United Nations behind the "Australian Women's Charter," which will include these and other resolutions adopted by the conference. The charter will be sent to representatives of women's organizations in other countries in hope that they will adopt it and co-operate in working along the lines laid down for victory and peace.

American Airlines; Associated Press

Airline Discloses Part in Hustling Freight to North

Upper: Flying from Fairbanks to Anchorage, Alaska, an American Airlines copilot simply couldn't resist aiming his camera at Mount McKinley as the plane went by. Center: The Army provides special jeep service to planeside when it is in a hurry. Lower: This is how the tightly snagged-down cargo appears to a transport pilot when he opens the cockpit door to look back at it.

Short-Order Call for Aid Met in Summer of 1942

Domestic operators 'came through' when called on in crisis—Speedy dispatch of troops and material reinforced U. S. outpost in crucial hour—Shuttle service also carried workers for Alcan road.

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Details of how American domestic air lines teamed up to rush men and materials to Alaska in the summer of 1942 to help stem the Japanese invasion there have just been disclosed by American Airlines, one of the operators which took part in the venture.

Personnel of 10 air lines, under direction of the Air Service Command of the Army Air Forces, now known as the Air Transport Command, worked prodigiously, American reported, in order to stop the gap. The company, furthermore, expressed itself as proud to have participated in this "super-rush" job.

American's part in the affair began, the account states, when William H. Miller, Manager of Operations of the company at La Guardia Field, received a telephone call from a high company official. The call informed Mr. Miller the Japanese Fleet had been turned back at Midway but that part of it was headed for Alaska.

The only way, the official said, to get men and materials to Alaska quickly enough was by air. He said that the air lines had been asked to do the job. Mr. Miller was requested to start for Alaska on the morrow with all possible haste to take charge of company operations in the north.

West Coast Busy

Mr. Miller had telephoned "Ted" Lewis, company superintendent at Burbank, Calif., who told him the company's plans. They were to round up all the company planes and flight crews he could and send them to Edmonton, Alberta at once.

Mr. Lewis, it is recorded, moved with all haste but discovered that, it being Saturday afternoon, offices, banks, and most stores in Glendale, Calif., were closed—and his men would need cash. He called in every available plane and pilot from Burbank to Fort Worth, Texas, and then started "prospecting" for money.

He "robbed" the office till, which yielded a scant $300. Suddenly, he thought of Sears Roebuck's flourishing Saturday night business there. He telephoned the manager and told his story. The manager co-operated and Mr. Lewis got $6,500. He sent nine planes to Edmonton.

Meanwhile Mr. Miller was making equally elaborate preparations. He left New York on Sunday, along with Warren "Squabby" Vine, chief pilot at New York, an assistant chief pilot, two airplane mechanics, a radio mechanic, and a clerk. Two more planes followed later.

Newcomers Helped

In the meantime, Northwest Airlines crews already were at the scene in Edmonton when the American Airlines planes and personnel arrived. Northwest, American says, did everything it could to help its boys.

The Northwest group introduced American's personnel to "Uncle Ben," well-known Edmonton outfitter to trappers. From him they bought boots and leather jackets, jungle knives and mosquito netting, for Alaska in the summer is a combination of the tropics and the Arctic.

All the air lines crews, it was disclosed, worked out of a central office in Edmonton. They worked day and night for a month, rushing troops and war material to Alaska and the Aleutians first, then material for the Alaska-Canada Highway, and, finally, workmen to build it. The crews usually made one round trip a day, a matter of 20 hours' elapsed time, 17 or 18 hours of it in the air.

At that time there were practically no communications between Edmonton and intermediate stations, it was divulged. Much of the time weather was cloudy and sometimes the crews ran into thunderstorms with hailstones reported as big as hens' eggs. Severe icing conditions were encountered. Yet on the ground forest fires were raging and the smoke often was so thick around Edmonton that operations had to be suspended.

Cargoes to Aleutians

Most cargoes were unloaded at Fairbanks or Anchorage, Alaska, but the ships were redispatched with new loads to the Aleutians, to Nome, and other points in the Yukon and Alaska. Six American planes shuttled between Anchorage and Nome.

There was no way at that time also into Watson Lake airport in Southeast Yukon except by air. Hence, every plane southbound from Whitehorse carried aviation gasoline to Watson Lake to refuel fighter planes headed north to the impending battle.

Operations were pretty much in the rough, the account continues. Airports were in the process of construction, and planes landed and took off in clouds of dust on dirt strips parallel to the runways.

Most of the maintenance work on planes was done at Edmonton where mechanical crews of all companies were stationed. All maintenance crews worked long and irregular hours to keep the planes flying, no matter what company was flying them, American says.

By dint of this speed-up, troops and war material were available to meet the Japanese when they attacked Dutch Harbor. The air crews started carrying material to finish the Alcan Highway. Planes shuttled back and forth between Fort Nelson, in northeastern British Columbia, and Fort St. John, British Columbia, just beyond the end of the rails. They made the round trip in about four hours hauling everything from dynamite to nails, lumber, coal, and molasses.

Workers Dropped Off

In all, 1,200 men were flown to Nabesna, Fairbanks, Big Delta, and Northway to work on the Alcan Highway. According to Mr. Miller, the planes dropped them off, a few at a time, at designated places in the wilderness.

The money which Sears Roebuck in Glendale had so generously loaned Mr. Lewis proved a fortunate stroke. Prices in Alaska, always reminiscent of the Gold Rush days, have practically reached the stratosphere since the war. A breakfast of toast and beverage and a couple of eggs, for instance, cost $2.75.

A steak in Whitehorse, for instance, topped anything found in New York's swankiest night spot—in price, if not in quality.

The rate of exchange between Canada and the United States caused some odd dealings in money matters. The men spent their loose change in Alaska and their paper money in Canada where the rate favored it. It took considerable figuring to end up with the right kind of money on the right side of the border.

The joint adventure of the commercial air lines ended when the emergency was over and the last American crew left Edmonton exactly one month from the day the first plane arrived there.

Sea Chapel Of 1844 Now Big Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 8—Marked by growth from a small floating chapel in 1844 to a modern 13-story building at the tip of Manhattan, overlooking New York Harbor, that provides the world's largest home—hotel—club for active merchant mariners, the Seaman's Church Institute of New York will observe the centenary of its incorporation here on April 12.

With a service scope immensely extended by wartime emergencies, acting as host to crews of ships sunk by enemy action, providing mail, barber, tailor and laundry facilities, and offering temporary financial help is all in the day's work for the Institute, which is open to all nationalities of the Merchant Marine.

In addition to entertaining 14,556 trainees and graduates in the United States Maritime Training Service in the New York area last year, there were more than 4,000 enrollments in its Merchant Marine School, and hundreds of other men were helped to better positions on merchant ships.

Long before America entered the war, crews of torpedoed British, Belgian, Dutch and other vessels were housed at the Institute, where also British children evacuated from bombed cities found temporary shelter. Allied clubrooms, established and maintained at the Institute by British, Belgian and Dutch Governments now provide cheerful centers for seamen of these nationalities.

Through its ship visitors, who board virtually every vessel entering the Port of New York, rendering a wide variety of services to the crews and distribution of reading matter and clothing, the Institute has become known far and wide as the merchant sailor's friend where he can relax, attend chapel services, and enjoy the comforts of home amid wholesome surroundings and congenial companionship.

Featuring the 100th year observance will be a service in the Institute's chapel, and an exhibition, "Shipmates Ashore," showing New York in the sail-steam decade, will open at the Museum of the City of New York on April 18.

Pint of Milk to Workers Meets Approval of WLB

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—The Regional War Labor Board April 6 ruled that the W. and J. Sloane Furniture Company of New York could give each of its employees a pint of milk daily without courting inflation.

The Board explained that employers who wish to feed their employees must first receive WLB permission, because such action is an indirect wage increase and the WLB must rule on whether proposed wage increases are inflationary.

New Guinea Victory Garden Yields Bountiful Harvests

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA (AP)—Staff Sergeant Earl Lehnertz and Sergeant Paul Carter are proud of their victory garden. They harvest continuously—plant continuously for vegetables know no season here in this four-crop climate, and only rain or the lack of it hampers their production.

They are tending 114 acres of beans, radishes, tomatoes, corn, watermelons, cucumbers, okra, sweet potatoes, mustard greens and, as an experiment, pineapples.

Sergeants Lehnertz and Carter are doing the job with the help of 20 aboriginal natives from an Australian work camp. They have three tractors, two disk plows, two disk harrows, cultivators and a mechanical duster — all farm equipment begged, salvaged, or inherited.

The machinery is inherited in part because this farm was started a year ago by men of the American 41st division, National Guardsmen, from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana. It was a small-scale operation then, 20 acres plowed from what only a few weeks previously had been an active battleground on the road to Buna.

Black and Rich Soil

New Guinea climate brings food from the ground in two thirds the time required at home. The island's soil is black and rich.

Here it is being tilled to the limit—four or five crops a year. That calls for commercial fertilizer. Next to ice cream, says Sergeant Carter, commercial fertilizer is what New Guinea is most without.

Behind ice cream and fertilizer in the scale of unavailability comes seed. Even now Sergeant Lehnertz is on a special mission to the Australian mainland in search of seed—sacks of it.

The two head farmers are Texans and men of experience in agriculture. Sergeant Carter, whose home is outside Alvaredo, raised corn, cotton and other staple crops before the war. Sergeant Lehnertz, who lives near Muenster, has received flower seeds from his mother at home, and outside the thatch-covered hut which the two men occupy now bloom bright beds of dahlias, asters, marigolds and other, more uncommon blossoms.

Pineapple Plantation

Sergeant Carter says that in his nine months on the New Guinea acres he has become fluent enough in pidgin English to deal directly with his helpers on all matters of common farming practice. Where the more intricate points of horticulture are involved, however, he must instruct his crew through the "boss boy."

Sergeants Carter and Lehnertz are watching hopefully for results from their pineapple plantings. Pineapple bushes require 15 months to bear, and these, though flourishing, have been in the ground only eight months.

Ambitious and thoroughly sold on the value of their work, Sergeants Lehnertz and Carter would like to put in another 100 acres, more or less. "With 200 acres we probably could raise enough vegetables for everybody," Sergeant Carter says, "but so far the land we have our eye on has been claimed by an antiaircraft battery."

Georgia Negroes Register to Vote

BRUNSWICK, Ga., April 8 (AP)—Southern political interest focused today on the voting registration here of a group of 30 teenage Negro students—a potential test of State Democratic Party resiriction of Georgia's decisive primary elections to white voters.

The students, accompanied by a teacher, visited the country tax office yesterday in a group, to exercise a right conferred on 18-year-olds by Georgia's new election law.

The tax office reported a number of Negroes had registered and paid back poll taxes during the week, following the United States Supreme Court decision that Negroes may vote in the Texas Democratic primary.

Army Booklet Tells Ex-Servicemen What to Do Upon Return Home

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—The Army thinks of everything—with each honorable discharge it is handing out a booklet entitled "Information for Soldiers Going Back to Civilian Life."

First of all, the veteran learns he can wear his uniform home from his place of discharge, provided he goes there within three months. Decorations and service ribbons may be worn on the uniform on ceremonial occasions or on civilian clothes when desired.

As soon as possible after leaving the Army, he must report his discharge to his Local Draft Board. He also is urged to have his discharge papers recorded at the County Court House.

Ex-GI Joe is advised that if he wants back the job he had when drafted he must make application for re-employment within 40 days from the date of his release from the Army.

"Your former employer," the pamphlet tells him, "is required to give you your old job back (or its equivalent) if he possibly can, at the same rate of pay and with the same seniority and privileges you previously had."

Veterans are entitled, to special preference in seeking Civil Service jobs, the booklet adds.

Nash to Leave Post as Minister

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Walter Nash, Minister from New Zealand, will leave that post and return to Wellington, N. Z., some time in the summer, the New Zealand Legation here has disclosed.

Carl August Berendsen, New Zealand High Commissioner in Australia, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Nash in Washington, and, it is expected, will take over Mr. Nash's post on the Pacific War Council.

Alarm Clocks Vanish in Britain But 'Early Bird' Still Is Early

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

London

"Hurry up, Willie, you'll be late for school. The bombers are going over," says a fond mama living near an American bomber station in Britain.

It is just one of the odd ways folk here tell the time when many clocks and watches are broken and there are few spare parts with which to repair them.

Although most British folk rise earlier than they did before the war, few qualify for a permit to buy an alarm clock from the United States. For the early bird who gets these clocks must be out of bed by five a. m. each day.

Residents of seaside towns, however, have had the difficulty solved for rthem. They need neither early morning calls nor dinner gongs. The rattle of fire from coastal patrol aircraft testing their machine guns wakes them at 6:30 o'clock each morning, and the roar of returning planes calls them to supper each evening.

Nature's Round Helps

In the country, nature's rhythmic round helps to make up for the deficiency of dials. On the market square of an old Dickensian village in Kent the town clock stopped during an air raid three years ago. Nobody knows how to repair the works, so the hands point to the hour when the bomb fell. The land girl working on a near-by farm doesn't miss its early morning chimes. She is awakened at 5:15 o'clock each day by rustling and stamping on the turf, as the cows cluster round the gate leading into the home meadow. Should the sleepy land girl put her head on the pillow again, a chorus of quiet "moos" steadily deepening into full-toned bellows, tells her it's time to make her chilly way to the dairy.

By the time the creamy foam reaches the rim of her first milking pail the cocks are waking the rest of the rural community.

Telephone Time Is Back

City workers miss timepieces more than country folks. Many carry watches which "never gain and never lose" because they never go.

"We've no spring to fit it and maybe there won't be one until after the war," watch repairers tell would-be customers dozens of times each week. One city accountant walks to his office through a park each morning. He comes to a clearing where Waafs "man" a barrage balloon station. If the jumping stands they use for their early morning exercises have disappeared, he knows he must hurry to reach the office on time.

Chicago's New Faculty Contract Wins Friends and Foes

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

An unusual salary proposition placed before the faculty of the University of Chicago is winning both approval and sharp criticism at the University and elsewhere.

Under the proposition a university teacher above the rank of instructor may apply for a full-time service contract. This means that he agrees to turn over to the University anything he may henceforth earn outside of his regular salary, such as fees for lecture engagements or consulting services. In return, the University adjusts his salary upward to provide him an adequate living, assuming that he will spend all four quarters of the University year (11 months) either in teaching, research, writing, or some other activity beneficial to his work as teacher. The old contract usually covered only three quarters of the University year, leaving the faculty member a free quarter.

Salary increases under the new plan vary with the rank of the faculty member, larger increases going to those who were receiving lowest pay. For example, a certain younger member of the faculty now receiving $2,700 a year will be paid $3,750 when his new contract takes effect. This is rather a big jump; around $200 is considered a normal increase. The bigger rises in pay being offered now are on the ground that they will leave the faculty member free to carry on scholarly work outside his teaching hours and relieve him of financial worries which would drive him to taking work not conducive to his advance in scholarship or his improvement as a teacher.

Critics Too

Although salary inducements are not so great for full professors, a few have requested transfer to the all-year contract. There are some professors, however, who would not consider the contract whatever—the financial inducement, arguing that it abridges the right of the individual to reap the benefits of his own initiative.

"Would you have expected Charles Dodgson to have turned over the proceeds of 'Alice in Wonderland' to Oxford University?" is a question which has been put to Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, who urged the adoption of the new contract.

President Hutchins says yes, he would. If all outside earnings detracted as little from a professor's works as royalties on literature, he probably would not have advocated the full-time contract; but to be consistent, one kind can't be exempt and others included.

It is the abuses of outside work, really, which brought the 33 trustees of the University of Chicago to approve the new contract. The first step was taken last July when the trustees ruled that neither University nor its faculty could profit financially by means of patents, royalties, or licensing agreements arising out of research conducted at the University.

Here is the way President Hutchins explains that decision, made upon his recommendation:

"Citizens have given money generously to the University of Chicago over the past 55 years because they believe that the University makes unique contributions through teaching which produces intelligent citizens and research which advances knowledge. . . . The intention was that if research produced anything which was to the advantage of society, society was entitled to it without restriction. The extent to which the University is now engaged in research for the government, on non-profit contracts, raised this general question of obligation to the country in a new way.

Purpose of Scholarships

"We know that many new inventions will be developed from results already obtained. . . . It seemed to the Board that no private institution . . . could justify the appropriation of these inventions to its own profit.

"The purpose of scholarship is understanding, not money. Understanding is arrived at by a cooperative process, a patentable result being attained usually only after a series of experiments and investigations by various individuals over a period of time. The advancement of knowledge, therefore, requires free exchange of ideas and information. If the practice becomes general for the final result of many investigations to be royalties and profits for that individual who happens to come at the end of the chain of investigation, ideas and information will not be freely exchanged. . . . A patent means that thereafter all research looking toward further development or improvement is rigidly controlled by the patent holder, who can shut off all his scientific colleages from further work in this field."

About six months after adopting the rule on patents, the University trustees extended it to apply to future royalties, lecture fees, consultant fees, and the like of faculty members, but only so far as new appointees to the faculty are concerned or those who elect to change to the new contract.

President Hutchins admits that there's a difference between patents and copyrights. Also he freely concedes that a professor can often learn much and so become a better teacher by engaging in outside work. Then why not limit the ban on outside activities to patents and work which interferes with good teaching?

The difficulty, says Mr. Hutchins, is in determining whether or not the professor is engaging in outside work to advance his competency or spread his ideas. The only practical way, he says, in which you can make sure that professors are doing the work, making the speech, or writing the book, solely for the usefulness of the outside activity and not for the money that is in it is to take the money away and use it for the University.

Among Abuses

A drastic remedy, some say. Why not correct the abuses individually and retain the freedom of enterprise? That there have been abuses they recognize. Some faculty members have used their university position to get work as consultants to industry, work they could not have obtained without it. Some have engaged in political activity to the neglect of their classes.

It has been possible for faculty members to engage in many other activities because in the past teaching loads were purposely made light to allow the professor time for research. The load is now heavier—16 hours a week of teaching and one quarter "out of residence"—but even that leaves a faculty member discretion as to how he shall use his free time.

Critics of the all-year contract argue that the remedy for abuses is discipline of the individual offenders. Mr. Hutchins and the Trustees hold that it is too difficult to say just which activity contributes to a man's teaching ability, and which is for money only. Mr. Hutchins has been charged with favoring a communistic policy—a sharing of the wealth, so to speak. He does not argue the point. It is only fair to him, however, to note that when industry hires a man for research work, it requires him to give up any right to personal patents. His inventions belong to the company. Moreover, industry does not pay a man a full salary for a 16 hour week and tell him he can hold another job if he pleases. Also, certain publications expect staff writers to confine their writing activities to the paper or magazine that hires them, whether they use their own time or not.

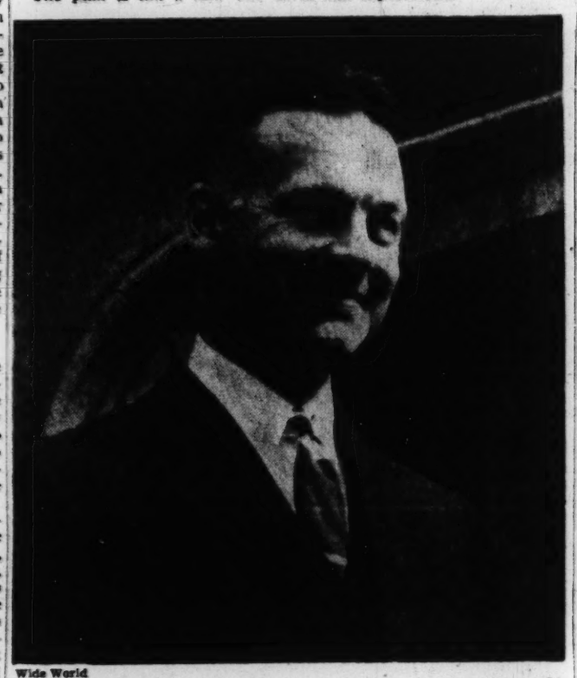
Required of New Members

Members of the faculty above the rank of instructor are not compelled to transfer to the new type of contract. Nor will those now receiving royalties be required to give them up if they decide to transfer. But all new faculty members engaged are required to come on the all-year basis.

So far, all requests for the all-year contract, therefore, have been voluntary. Emery T. Filbey, Vice-President of the University, says the question now is how to adjust the budget so as to make it possible to transfer all who make application for new contracts. It will probably take about two years to do so. Lower-paid faculty members, such as associate professors, are given first chance to transfer, but some full professors have put in requests, and in a few cases these are to be granted. As Mr. Filbey points out, some of the university's ablest men have been working full time for the university, devoting much extra time to research, but have been receiving pay for only three quarters. For them the transfer means compensation for work already being done.

The plan is not a new one at the University. It was initiated in the Medical School of the University when it was opened in 1928. The question was raised at that time as to whether the best men in the profession could be engaged on such terms. The University trustees feel that experience has shown that they could, and is proceeding on the basis of results of that experiment.

To residents of Chicago this view of some of the University of Chicago's beautiful buildings seen from the Midway of the old World's Fair is familiar and widely beloved. The main campus of the university spreads over 110 acres.



Wide World

President Robert Maynard Hutchins of the University of Chicago, who has introduced at Chicago a new faculty salary contract with unusual features which are creating a good deal of interest in the academic world.

Words as Useful Tools, Shining and Handy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Only a bird may sing the same note over and over without monotony, yet people, with countless symbols for weaving ever new patterns, reiterate the same word time after time as though there were but one for 20 contexts. Many a verb or adjective becomes so flabby and colorless from overuse that it loses all form and distinctness. Words seem to have a life of their own; like some animate thing they scatter sparks in all directions, possess fragrance, flavor and motion, character and substance, evoke impressions, suggestions and overtones. To enjoy words, to cull them like rare objects, to savor them in all their individuality, variety and uniqueness, is both fascinating and enriching. It is important for words to become naturally, through sheer appreciation, a part of thinking, because to be conscious of them or to grope for them when speaking or writing is regrettable. The more intensely and singly an idea is felt, without regard to vocabulary, the more fluent and appropriate the words will be, provided that words and the writer have at least a speaking acquaintance.

If one is hospitable to words they spontaneously announce themselves when needed like intimate and well loved visitors. Sometimes they bring along their relatives, strangers, perhaps, who soon become fast friends. There are many ways to entertain words and get to know them. They can be assembled in related groups to be admired, compared, and contrasted; or, adorned and decked out in various costumes and combinations, they can take part in games and improvisations devised for them. Words are fond of hide and seek; they enjoy chasing each other and playing tag or follow the leader. One can also play authors with them. To study the use of a single word in the works of any two writers is rewarding. It will be found that to each one words have shown a different facet of their many-sided character.

It is sometimes advisable to make a list of overworked, faded words and pack them off to the country for a vacation. Such enervated favorites as "lovely," "glad," "beautiful," "nice," "to hate," "to love," "to get," "to be grateful," might be supplanted by substitutes and unceremoniously locked out until renewed by a fresh feeling about them. For words are never really too familiar. It is the repetitive thinking which employs them that flattens their shape and saps their resilience. This is proved by the fact that Rupert Brooke in a line like,

"Laughed in the sun and kissed
the lovely grass,"

can, by the very freshness of his feeling about it, lift the adjective "lovely," which has been so indiscriminately applied to every conceivable object as to be almost meaningless, into newness of life.

It is not helpful, however, to be overconscious of the fact that a word is used too often. Fundamentally, it is not monotony of words but mechanical and uncreative thinking which results in a feeble and lifeless diction. To think "newly" from out the endless variety and versatility of existence and then to use a word with all the joy of discovery as if it had never before been spoken, is to illumine thought and expression with the vigor, grace, and distinction which are already in reality their own intrinsic quality and condition.

Mavis Garey Moore

Parents Might Discuss It

Working together harmoniously is an important factor in education for work. Teaching children to work together in a friendly cooperative spirit is an important contribution the kindergarten-primary grades make to education for work. An interesting round-table discussion by parents and teachers on this problem would be helpful.

Through the Editor's Window

Leadership and Citizenship

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wendell Willkie in his speech delivered at Duke University last year on Freedom and the Liberal Arts, cited as a trend away from the democratic ideal and the American doctrine of equality, the tendency of Education to overemphasize "leadership." As conceived and described this kind of "leadership" is, he said, "really nothing more than the idolization of individual men."

He pointed out how Mussolini had called himself The Leader (Il Duce) on the ground that he was the one man who could lead the Italian people where they should go. Hitler followed by taking the title Der Führer. But in other lands, too, the people have exalted individual men as leaders, lifting them high above their immediate fellows, one for each land—and he cited China, the United States, Russia, and Britain as doing this. Granting that each of these men in the four Allied lands is of more than ordinary stature, Mr. Willkie still asks, "And yet, dare we say that any one of them is indispensable? The moment we say that, our world must change."

His remarks, and there are more of them equally provocative, took me back to the private schools of the twenties and their persistent claim of "training leaders." We teachers used to say, "With the schools turning out so many leaders, who will be the followers?"

Mr. Willkie points out, in effect, that a truly democratic society constantly pushes qualified persons upward, so that there are always men and women who can take charge of things when needed. Therefore, no one person is indispensable. His statements would imply, further, that the moment a person began to feel himself indispensable, something akin to totalitarianism is setting in. A thoroughly interesting thought!

In a democratic organization, therefore, "rotation in office" is an essential democratic idea, and members never need fear that there are not others to take the places of those going out of office. They need only be sure in their own hearts that all are getting equal opportunity for development, so that there will be abundant talent and ability at immediate call. No one person is indispensable. While in office he has his special gifts and abilities to offer, and in that sense is very much needed; but if he himself be tempted to consider himself not replaceable he had best look to his thinking or get out.

In a democracy, then, we are not merely building certain leaders. We are building responsible citizens, any of whom should be able to lead when needed. Schools, homes, churches, organizations of all kinds in a democratic society are doing this if they are doing rightly. And in a Christian State we are going still further: We are building responsible Christian citizens—the highest kind of citizen we know.

Which Is Correct?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Question: I will appreciate your giving in your "Which Is Correct?" column a simple rule for determining the proper uses of the words "sometime" and "some time."

Answer: When the meaning is indefinite, equivalent to *now and then* or *now and again* or *almost any time*, the words are joined and *sometime* is correct. When there is an emphasis upon *some*, meaning at some particular time or period, even though its length is not stated, the words are kept separate. "Come over and see me *sometime*" is an example of the first use; while in "He watched her for *some time*," you mean that he watched her for a certain space of time even though you don't give the number of minutes. Note these: *Sometime* during the night a bird called. . . . At *some time* in the night a bird called. (Feel the emphasis on *some* in the second sentence?)

The tendency of our language, however, is to combine two words to make a new word. Some of the old combinations, once used as separate words and later written with a hyphen, are now used as a solid word. Also, publishers vary in accepting these as solid words, for some are more conservative than others. *Textbook* is an example.

Write the Education Editor

Guidance Booklet

Librarians, counselors, deans, teachers, school administrators, employment interviewers and vocational rehabilitation officers will be interested in "Best Books of 1943 on Occupational Information and Guidance," a new selection by Robert Hoppock, Kathleen Pendergast, Elizabeth Rosso, and Samuel Spiegler, just released by Occupational Index, Inc., at New York University, New York 3, N. Y. Single copies are 25 cents, cash with order. The 41 titles are arranged in suggested order of purchase with 20 free and inexpensive pamphlets listed first.

To Those Interested in The Principia

Mr. William E. Morgan, Jr., Vice-President of The Principia and Headmaster of the Upper School, and Mr. Carey Browne, Executive Secretary of The Principia Alumni Association, will be available for interviews in Boston, at the Puritan Hotel, from Wednesday, April 12, to Monday, April 17, 1944.

A meeting will be held at the Puritan Hotel at which Mr. Morgan will discuss, "Principia in Wartime." Colored slides and informal motion pictures of current activities on both campuses will also be shown. Those who would like to have an interview with Mr. Morgan or Mr. Browne, or to attend the Principia meeting, are invited to telephone a member of the alumni committee in charge of arrangements, Miss Phyllis Bayley, Aspinwall 0679.

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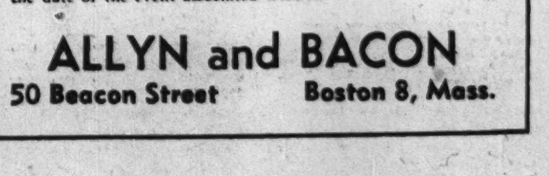

NEW GEOGRAPHIES
by Stull and Hatch

A state of war increases interest in geography and all old-fashioned geographies have to be discarded if the reader is to get a proper view of the state of the world at present.

The present global war has given geography a new interest in the home as well as in the schools. Parents as well as pupils are purchasing new geographies.

The Stull-Hatch Geographies are the only ones which indicate the present government of the European countries dominated by the Axis.

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DATED WAR MAP

A new Dated Events War Map in colors, indicating the Moscow, Tehran, and Cairo conferences, is obtainable for 20¢ postpaid. This map shows the world in vivid colors. Opposite each place that has been prominent in the war is marked the date of the event associated with it.

ALLYN and BACON
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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Thursday's sales	757,680
1944 volume to date	65,673,314
1943 volume to date	88,811,999

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	52.1	Prev day	51.9
Month ago	52.2	Year ago	59.3
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch ge
Air & Str 2½e	† 30	51	51	51	— ½
Adams Exp ½g	8	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	4	41⅜	41	41⅜	+ ⅜
Ala & Vicks 6	† 10	81	81	81	+1
Alaska Juneau	23	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Allegheny Corp	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Allegh L Stl .35e	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Allied Mills 2g	3	33	32¾	33	+ ⅛
Allied Stor 1	10	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1.40e	21	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
Amal Lea pf 2¼e	1	36	36	36	— ⅛
Amerada Pet 2e	2	83	83	83	
Am Bosch ½e	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .35e	1	39	39	39	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	2	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
Am Can pf 7	† 20	175¼	175¼	175¼	
AmCar&Fdy 1¼g	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Am C&F pf 1.40g	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	
Am Chain & C 2	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Am Chicle 4a	† 20	112	112	112	+ ½
Am Crystal Sug	2	15	15	15	— ¼
Am Distill stpd	5	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+ 1⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Am For Pow	9	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Am&FPf5pf 1¼tk	1	78	78	78	+ ⅜
Am&FPf57pf 1¾tk	1	89	89	89	— ⅛
Am&FP 2pf	42	24⅛	23¼	23⅞	— ⅝
Am Hide & Leath	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	66¼	66	66	
Am Hide&L pf 3	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
Am Invest Ill .60	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive 4e	7	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	1	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
Am M&Fdy .80	5	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	3	68	67¾	67¾	—1
Am Rad&StS .10e	43	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .20e	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
AmRolMpl 4½g	†120	66⅞	66⅛	66⅛	
Am Safety Raz 1½e	3	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	17	39	38½	39	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	7	25¼	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
Am Stores ½e	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	7	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	1	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	4	157¾	157¼	157¼	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	8	63⅛	62⅞	63⅛	+ ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	12	62	61¾	62	+ ⅜
Am Tob pf 6	† 70	143¼	143	143	—1
Am Type Fdrs ½e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose ½e	5	43⅛	43	43⅛	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Woolen	9	8	7⅞	8	
Am Wool pf 2k	2	84¼	84	84⅝	+ 2⅛
Anaconda Cop ½e	8	26⅛	26⅛	26⅜	
Anac W&C 1.4e	† 40	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Anchor Hock G .15e	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (¼e)	3	48⅛	48⅜	48⅛	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Armour&Co prf3k	1	83	83	83	—1
Armstrong Crk ¼e	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	
Artloom Corp .10e	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
Assd D Gds ½e	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6	† 50	99½	99½	99½	+1⅛
Atch T & SF 3e	11	66¼	65¾	66	+ ¼
Atch T&S F pf 5	3	92½	92¼	92½	+ ⅜
Assoc Inv pf 5	† 60	106	106	106	—1
Atl Coast Line 3g	8	38⅛	37½	37½	— ⅛
Atl Refining (¼e)	2	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
Atl Ref pf 4	† 50	110¼	110¼	110¼	—1¼
Aust Nichols	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Aviation Co .20g	9	4	3⅞	4	
Bald Loco ct1½g	16	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	9	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	3	16¼	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	3	25⅛	25	25	
Barnsdall Oil .60	4	16¼	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
Beat Cr pf 4½	† 10	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat ¾e	5	36½	36	36½	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	6	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Best Foods ½e	11	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Beth Steel (1¼e)	25	58⅝	58¼	58½	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	2	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
Blaw-Knox .15e	4	8½	8½	8½	
Boeing Airplane 1e	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Bond Strs 2	3	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
Borden Co .40 e	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	36½	36⅜	36½	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	3	15	15	15	
Bridgeport Br 1	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	4	31¾	31½	31¾	
Bristol-Myers ½e	1	44¼	44¼	44¾	+ ½
Bklyn Un Gas 1.4e	13	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	6	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7	† 10	118½	118½	118½	—1
Budd Mfg	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Budd Mfg$5pf5	† 40	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ⅜
Burt Mills (.40e)	1	29	28⅞	29	
Bullard Co ½e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Burr Add Ma .20e	4	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Bush TBpf11½k	† 10	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
Butler Bros .30e	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Byron Jack ¼ae	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	10	27¼	26⅞	27	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	2	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
Calumet&Hec .20e	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Campbell Wy 1ae	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Can Dry Ale 1ae	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific ½2e	8	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3	† 10	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
Case (JI) Co	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	
Case (JI) pf 7	† 10	149	149	149	
Caterpil Tractor 2	† 10	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
Celanese Cp ½pf*	3	36	35½	35½	— ½
Celanese 5 pf 5	† 10	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 20	118⅝	118⅜	118½	— ⅛
Celanese pr pf 7	†420	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	
Celotex Corp ¼g	4	12	12	12	
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 10	18	18	18	+ ⅜
Cen. Ill Ltpf4½g	† 20	109¼	109¼	109¼	
Cent R R N J	3	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
CentVioletaSug 1g	4	24	24	24	+ ½
Cerro de Pas 2ae	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ¼
Cert-teed 6 pf	† 20	60½	60¼	60½	+ ¼
Champ P&Fpf 6	†100	109½	109½	109½	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	11	45⅝	45¾	45½	
Ch&E Ill A 1e	4	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
Ch&E Ill A 1e	5	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
Chi Grt West	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 5ak	2	23¼	23¼	23⅜	
Chi Mail Or .15e	2	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
Chi No West wi	8	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Chi No West pf wi	7	54	53¾	54	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot 0 1	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Childs Co	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Chrysler Corp ⅝e	8	84¾	84¼	84½	+ ¼
Citv I&F 1 20	4	17⅛	17	17⅛	
City I&F pf6½g	1260	105	105	105	— ¼
City Invest	† 30	59	58½	58½	—1
Clark Equip ½ae	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Clev E I pf 4½g	† 30	113½	113½	113½	—1
Clev Gr Br ½ae	2	40⅞	40¾	40⅞	+ ⅛
Clev G B pf 5	† 50	106¼	106¼	106¼	
ClimaxMolvb1.20a	2	35	35	35	— ¼
Cluett Peab 3ae	2	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
Coca-Cola A 3	† 20	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ¾
Colgate-Plm ½ae	11	27¼	27¼	27½	
Colgate-P pf4¼a	†110	106¼	106	106¼	+ ¾
Collins & Aik ¼ae	2	27	27	27	
Col. & South 1pf	†200	18¼	18¼	18¾	+ ¼
Colum B cast A 40e	3	28⅛	28	28¼	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	25	4½	4½	4½	
Com G & E 6 pf 6	2	82¾	82½	82½	— ¼
Comi Credit 3	3	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅜
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	3	43⅛	43	43⅛	— ⅛
Comi Solv .60g	12	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Com'with&South	21	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
Com&So pf 1¾ak	3	83½	82½	83½	+ ½
Com Ed 1.40	10	26½	26¾	26½	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	3	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛	
Consol Cigar ½ae	4	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Cons Edison 1.60	14	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	2	106¼	106	106¼	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ½ak	3	19¼	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries .60	21	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	19	30	29⅞	29⅞	
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1e	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	5	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
ConsumP pf4½g	† 60	104¾	104¾	104¾	
Container Co ¼ae	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Cont Bak ½ae	7	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Cont Bak pf 8	1	107½	107½	107½	
Cont Can ¼ae	7	36⅝	36	36⅜	
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	45¼	45¼	45¾	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .15e	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Cont Oil Del .30e	18	31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
Cooper Bess ¼ae	3	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	† 30	48⅛	48¼	48⅜	+ ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	4	54½	54⅜	54⅝	— ⅛
Cornell-D E .20e	1	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Cotv Inc .30g	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Crane Co ½ae	101	22⅝	22	22½	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S ½ae	2	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	+ ⅛
Cuba R R pf	† 50	25	25	25	+ ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	5	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing 5	2	6	6	6	
Cudahy Packing	1	27	27	27	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	43½	43½	43½	
Curtiss-Wright ½ag	39	5⅜	5½	5½	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	2	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham .35e	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
Davt P&Lpf4½	† 10	113	113	113	
Deere & Co 2g	3	39¾	39½	39¾	— ¼
Diesel-Wem-S ⅓ae	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Dir & Hudson	7	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅛
Del Lack&West	39	9⅛	9	9	
Detroit Ed .60e	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
Diam T Motor ¼ae	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Dist. Co-Sg pf2.22	3	34	33½	33½	— ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅓ae	3	40¾	40⅝	40¾	
Dome Mines ¾1.60	1	24	24	24	
Dow Chem pf 4	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
duPont de N 1¼ae	5	145¼	145	145	+ ¼
Dun & Bra 1.40	† 80	119¼	118¾	118¾	+ ¼
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	6	11½	11¾	11½	+ ¼
Eastern R M .10e	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
East Kodak pf6	† 10	180	180	180	+1
E.&Mus Ind .08e	3	4	4	4	
El Auto-Lite ½ae	3	39¾	39½	39½	— ¼
Electric Bost ½ae	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
El Pow & Lt	2	41½	41½	41½	
Endic John pf 4	† 30	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
Eng Pub Service	28	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5	† 40	95½	94½	95½	
EPS$5½pf5½	† 50	98	97½	97½	— ½
Eng P S $6pf6	† 20	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼
Equit Off Bldg	5	½	½	½	
Erie RR 1g	4	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	17	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5	1	55¼	55¼	55½	— ⅛
Evans Prods ½ae	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	10	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
FairbanksMorse1a	3	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	2	12	11⅞	12	
Fed MotTruck .40	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	49	48¼	49	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R ¾ae	7	43	42¾	43	+ ⅛
FirstNatStrs 2½a	2	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
Flintkote .15e	4	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	1	7	7	7	
FollansbeeStlpf	† 20	52	52	52	+ ⅝
Food Fair Strs 1	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Foster Wheeler	17	23	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
FostWhlpf 1½	† 20	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	6	15	14¾	15	+ ⅜
Freeport Sulph 2	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra .40e	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	21	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gaylord Cont ¼ae	2	13½	13⅜	13½	
Gen Am Trans ⅔e	3	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .30e	14	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .60g	9	9⅜	9½	9⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	4	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 1¾k	† 30	93½	93	93½	+ ½
Gen. Elec 1.40	19	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	5	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	22	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Gen Mills 4	2	108	107½	107½	+ ½
Gen Motors ¾ae	23	58¼	57¾	58¼	+ ⅜
Gen Motors pf 5	1	127	127	127	—1
Gen Outd Adv ¼ae	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Gen Real & Util	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen R&Util pf 6g	1	80½	80½	80½	+1
Gen Refract .30e	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
Gen S C pf 1¾k	† 50	82¼	82	82¼	+ ¼
Gen Time Inst 1ae	6	23	22½	23	+1
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	6	22¼	22	22½	+ ⅛
Gen T&R pf 4½ z	† 20	102¾	102½	102½	
Gillette Saf R .80	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Gillett Saf R pf 5	1	81½	81½	81½	+1
Gimbel Bros .40e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Gitlden Co .30e	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Gobel Brew .20	1	3¼	3½	3¼	
Goodrich(BF) ½ae	4	46⅜	46⅛	46¼	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R ¾ae	6	43¾	43	43	— ¼
GoodyearT&R pf 5	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¼
Gotn Hosiery ½ag	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Graham-Paige Mot	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Granby Con Min	1	4	4	4	
GraniteCS .52½g	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Grant W T 1.40	1	36½	36½	36½	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Gt NorRy pf 2g	6	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	3	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
Greyhound Core 1	2	20⅛	20	20⅛	
Guantan Sug pf	† 40	144	143	143	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	48	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
Gulf Mob pf 5g	2	54	53½	54	+1
Gulf Oil 1a	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
Hare Robert .30g	21	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gaylord Cont ¼ae	2	13½	13⅜	13½	
Gen Am Trans ⅔e	3	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .30e	14	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .60g	9	9⅜	9½	9⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	4	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 1¾k	† 30	93½	93	93½	+ ½
Gen. Elec 1.40	19	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	5	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	22	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Gen Mills 4	2	108	107½	107½	+ ½
Gen Motors ¾ae	23	58¼	57¾	58¼	+ ⅜
Gen Motors pf 5	1	127	127	127	—1
Gen Outd Adv ¼ae	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Gen Real & Util	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen R&Util pf 6g	1	80½	80½	80½	+1
Gen Refract .30e	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
Gen S C pf 1¾k	† 50	82¼	82	82¼	+ ¼
Gen Time Inst 1ae	6	23	22½	23	+1
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	6	22¼	22	22½	+ ⅛
Gen T&R pf 4½ z	† 20	102¾	102½	102½	
Gillette Saf R .80	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Gillett Saf R pf 5	1	81½	81½	81½	+1
Gimbel Bros .40e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Gitlden Co .30e	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Gobel Brew .20	1	3¼	3½	3¼	
Goodrich(BF) ½ae	4	46⅜	46⅛	46¼	— ⅛
GoodyearT&R pf 5	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¼
Gotn Hosiery ½ag	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Graham-Paige Mot	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Granby Con Min	1	4	4	4	
GraniteCS .52½g	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Grant W T 1.40	1	36½	36½	36½	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Gt NorRy pf 2g	6	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	3	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
Greyhound Core 1	2	20⅛	20	20⅛	
Guantan Sug pf	† 40	144	143	143	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	48	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
Gulf Mob pf 5g	2	54	53½	54	+1
Gulf Oil 1a	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
Hare Robert .30g	21	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Harb-Walker 1	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	†160	102	102	102	
Hercules Motor 1	1	24	24	24	
Hercules Pow ½e	1	79½	79½	79½	— ½
Hercules P pf 6	† 10	132	132	132	
Holland Furn 2	1	38	38	38	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar 1	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	4	43	42¾	43	+ ⅛
Houd-Hers B ¼ae	5	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
Household Fin 4	1	61	60½	60½	— ¼
householdF pf5	† 20	111	111	111	
HoustonL&P 3.60	2	65¼	65¼	65¼	
Houston Oil	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Hud Bay M&S h2	2	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
Hudson Mot .10e	3	9½	9⅜	9½	
Hupp Motor	2	1½	1⅜	1½	
Idaho Pow 1.60	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
Illinois Central	1	15½	15½	15½	
Ill Central LL 4	† 60	57	57	57	+ ⅜
Indust Rayon 2	1	39	39	39	
Inger-Rand pf 6	† 20	162	162	162	
insuransh ct .20a	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Ins-rat C Cop ¼ae	8	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
Interch Corp 1.60	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
InterlakeIron .35g	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
IntBusMachine 4a	1	173½	173½	173½	— ½
Int Harvester 2a	8	71¾	70¼	73½	— ¼
Int Harvester pf7	† 30	173	173	173	
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Int Mining	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	15	26½	26	26¾	+ ⅛
Int Paper	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Int Pap pf 5	2	73½	73½	73½	+ ¼
Int Ry Cen Am	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
IntRyCenApf2½gf	30	73	73	73	+ ¾
Int Shoe 1.80	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	103	14¾	14⅜	14½	
Int Tel&Tel for ct	9	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
Intertype ¼ae	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Jewel Tea 1	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Johns-Manv ½e	3	90¼	90½	90¾	+ ⅛
Jones & L Stl 1e	5	22½	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
Jones&LStl pf A 5	1	63½	63½	63½	+ ⅛
Jones&LStl pf B 5	1	75½	75½	75½	+1
Joy Mfg .80	2	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	+ ⅛
Kan City South	14	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Kan City Sou pf2g	2	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
Kelsey-H W B ¾ae	1	17	16	16	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop ½pt	13	31⅞	31⅜	31¾	
Kinney G R Co	23	5⅛	4⅞	5½	+ ⅞
Kinney$5pf1½k	† 20	61	60¾	61	+ ⅛
Krerge (SS) (1)	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Kress S H 1.60	6	31	30⅞	31	Apr 6
Kroger Grocery 2	10	34	33	33	— ⅛
Laclede Gas pf	† 30	70½	70	70	—1¼
Lambert Co 1½	3	28¼	28	28	
Lee Rub&Tire ¾ae	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
Lehigh C&N .90g	4	9⅞

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Oil Industry Not Perturbed Over Latest Shortage Scare

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The statement on Thursday of this week by a high Standard Oil official that the United States has crude oil resources sufficient for 1,000 years should give pause to those government officials and others in the industry who have voiced their alarm of late in the public print that the nation's supply is running out. Those who fear a shortage have been saying that known reserves will last only 15 years at the present high rate of consumption.

Senator Joseph Mahoney of Wyoming last month urged the production "as quickly as possible" of liquid fuels from coal to win the war "and carry aviation and industry over into the peacetime boom." And Harold Ickes, head of the government agency known as the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, is out to forestall America's prospective oil shortage, by building a pipeline across Arabia with public moneys and so obtain foreign oil over the next quarter of a century.

The American people are entitled to as much light on this situation as on any of the big problems related to national defense and foreign policy. Without a continuous flow of discussion and exposition of pertinent facts, the public cannot be in a position to affect decisions in Congress or influence its officials. The Allies "floated to victory on a sea of oil" in World War I. Oil is no less vital in World War II. Is then the supply of petroleum and its derivatives threatened by scarcity?

Shortage Scare Seen Groundless

There is a growing weight of competent testimony that the oil shortage scare is fundamentally groundless. The latest authoritative voice on the subject is that of Eugene Holman, vice-president of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, who said when Federal restrictions are lifted and free and competitive conditions in the oil industry restored, that new and abundant reserves would be found adequate for needs far into the future.

He laid the decline in the rate of discovery of new pools in the last three years to reduced drilling due to shortages of materials and labor. He called attention to the fact that periodically over the last 25 years the cry has gone up that the end of the nation's oil supply was in sight. How wrong these alarmists were is shown, he said, by the fact that as compared with 1918, output today is over four times as much, number of producing wells twice as many and proven reserves over three times as large. In addition, natural gas, oil shale and coal are vast standby reserves from which to produce liquid fuel.

Dr. Per K. Frolich, president of the American Chemical Society, mentions proved natural gas reserves of 95 trillion cubic feet, equivalent to 75 per cent of the proved reserves of petroleum. This gas can be converted into liquid petroleum fractions, by cracking, polymerization, and alkylation. Dean Winchester, in a Federal Oil Conservation Board report, estimated United States shale deposits would yield 92 billion barrels of oil. If one were to include the potential oil reserves estimated by Wallace E. Pratt, geologist, to reside in tar sands of the Province of Alberta, Canada, an additional 100 to 250 billion barrels of oil would be made available.

The probable discovery of new oil fields in North America is not the only basis for assuming that the cry of oil shortage is overdone. It is pointed out by the industry that the 20 billion proved oil reserves do not include oil in unproved portions of proven fields, oil that may become available by secondary methods; nor oil that may be recovered because of constantly better techniques in primary production methods. The technique, for instance, which, because of improvements in steel manufacture, drilling bit designs, mud circulation and better rotary drilling, has made possible producing wells 15,000 feet in depth, compared with wells only half that depth in 1918.

New Producing Techniques

Almost of equal importance have been producing techniques, which now enable a company to obtain by the use of water or gas drive, to get three quarters of the oil in the sand, whereas 25 years ago only one third was recoverable. There is, naturally, hope of still better techniques. Vitally significant, too, are improved methods of refining, which make a barrel of petroleum go farther. Robert E. Wilson, president of Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co., said in Galveston last month before the Chamber of Commerce that "if the catalytic units already built or building in the United States were used in such a way as to make a maximum yield of high quality automobile gasoline without shutting down other cracking units, the average gasoline yield would be increased to about 57 per cent."

The present apprehension over the adequacy of America's oil supply is made more acute by the conviction that the nation lacks the crude reserves to service another war. That of course is taking a long look ahead. But $30,000,000 of Federal funds would be authorized in Bill S.1243 for experimental work on substitute fuels. The U. S. Bureau of Mines has in operation a small pilot-plant at Pittsburgh for direct hydrogenation of coal. Another method, the Fischer-Tropsch (German) process, converts the coal to a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide, which yields a low grade of gasoline upon reaction with a catalyst.

Hydrogenation, also a German discovery, came into use overseas in 1913. It produced oil by the addition of hydrogen under high pressure and high temperatures. Production of oil from shale is more simple and undoubtedly cheaper than getting oil from coal. Crude shale oil is obtained by heating shale and recovering by condensation the volatile hydrocarbons that pass off.

Shale and Coal Resources

Costs will determine when coal and shale are economical to use. This cannot be ascertained by pilot plants. Then, too, there are the many byproducts, the sale of which could narrow substantially the gap between the production cost of oil from wells and that from shale or coal. Researchers have guessed that gasoline from shale oil might on the average cost 15 cents a gallon against a cost of gasoline from crude petroleum of about 5½ cents. Scotland, Sweden, Estonia, Germany, Japan and Russia have fostered the shale oil industry.

Petroleum from wells, however, is the prince of the hydrocarbon family. It will probably continue the cheapest to produce. The industry is not perturbed over the near-future supply. What does disturb it, however, is the increasing cost of finding new oil, estimated at about five times that for the period between 1935 and 1939.

Despite the fact that most of the units in the industry show good or improved profits in 1943, spokesmen declare that these are "book profits" resulting from overproducing the reserves in order to supply the enormous demands of war, and are misleading, because they result from violating the "rate of withdrawal" factor. This factor means that a field will yield less under high or excess rates of withdrawal, due to inefficient flushing of the oil from the porous reservoir rock. This shortens the life of the field. Therefore, say oil men, present price ceilings penalize oil companies, since without important new discoveries, cumultaive replacement coasts will not permit them to operate at a profit.

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Five Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

Truck Freight Costs Found Rising More Than Revenues

WASHINGTON (AP) — Revenue of class 1 motor freight carriers increased 3.8 per cent during February over that of the same month last year, but expenses increased 5.7 per cent, the American Trucking Association reported.

"Continuing a development of the last few months, expenses of motor freight carriers tended in February to mount at a faster pace than revenues, with a consequent shortening of profit margins," said the statement based on a survey of 226 carriers in 40 states.

Of the 226, the Association said, 77 suffered operating losses during February compared with 90 in January and 67 in February last year.

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Am. Loco. Has $2.27 Net Per Common Share

NEW YORK—American Locomotive Co. sales in 1943 were $428,905,000, the highest in the company's history, according to the annual report. Net profits were $6,626,515. This compares with sales of $302,492,000 and net profits of $5,051,593 for 1942.

William C. Dickerman, chairman, pointed out that net profits were equivalent to the full annual dividend requirements of the company's new 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, full annual preferred stock sinking fund requirements, and an amount equivalent to $2.27 a share on the common stock issued and issuable at Dec. 31, 1943. In view of the limitation of sinking fund requirements for 1943 ($350,000), the actual equivalent carried to surplus was $2.78 a share on the common stock issued and issuable at Dec. 31, 1943.

Net current working capital was increased by $3,802,000 and current assets remained at approximately one and one-half times the current liabilities at Dec. 31, 1943.

Cancellation and adjustments of contracts aggregated approximately $245,000,000, Mr. Dickerman said, but pointed out that since the canceled orders involved subcontractors to a greater extent than do the company's normal products, the company's actual manufacturing activities will not be materially affected.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Company—For 1943: Net profit after $100,000 reserve for possible inventory adjustments, $192,742, equal to $3.85 a share comparing with $236,692, or $4.73 a share in 1942; net sales, $7,805,765, against $7,737,190; current assets on Dec. 31, $4,470,904, comparing with $5,176,820 a year before, and current liabilities, $667,962, against $1,426,930.

Lukens Steel Company—Quarter ended Jan. 1: Net profit after Federal and State taxes, $115,586, comparing with $243,104 in same quarter of preceding fiscal year; net sales, $10,141,929, against $12,286,595.

Lascombe Airplane Corporation — For 1943: Net profit, before contract renegotiation, $159,154, equal to 46 cents a share of stock, in contrast to net loss of $39,077 in 1942; sales, $3,229,250, against $1,028,300.

McNutt, Hershey List Essential Jobs For 4-F Employment

WASHINGTON (AP)—Following is the latest version of the list of essential activities in which Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt and Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey urged 4-F's to seek employment.

Production of aircraft and parts; production of ships, boats, and parts; production of ordnance and accessories; production of ammunition; agriculture and commercial fishing;

Processing of food; forestry, logging, lumbering, and forest industries; construction; coal mining; metal mining;

Non-metallic mining and processing and quarrying; smelting, refining and rolling of metal, and scrap salvage; production of metal shapes and forgings; finishing of metal products; production of industrial and agricultural equipment;

Production of machinery; production of chemicals and allied products; production of rubber products; production of leather products; production of textiles;

Production of apparel; production of stone, clay and glass products; production of petroleum, natural-gas and petroleum and coal products; production of finished lumber products; production of transportation equipment.

Transportation services; production of pulp, paper and materials for packing and shipping products; production of communication equipment; communication services, including publication; heating, power, water supply and illuminating services;

Repair services; health and welfare services; educational services; governmental services; and technical, scientific, and management services.

Steel Plate Output At Peak in March

WASHINGTON (AP)—Steel plate producers in March established a new high monthly output of 1,226,606 tons, or about 50,000 tons over the previous record set in January, the War Production Board said.

Steel plate shipments the first three months of 1944 totaled about 3,519,000 tons, a new quarterly mark.

Norman W. Foy, director of WPB's steel division, called for continued high plate production in messages of congratulations on first quarter showing to both employees and management in the industry and to Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O.

Output of 50,000 Iron Bath Tubs Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has authorized the production of 50,000 cast iron bath tubs for limited distribution in the second quarter of 1944.

A like number produced during the first quarter was allocated to war housing projects only. The new production is designated for sale to the Army or Navy, for export authorized by the Foreign Economic Administration and for some priority domestic construction.

Contracts for the tubs have been assigned to six manufacturers, as follows:

American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corp., Louisville, Ky., 10,500; Crane Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., 10,500; Eljer Company, Salem, Ohio, 3,000; Ellwood Company, Ellwood City, Pa., 5,000; Kohler Company, Kohler, Wis., 10,500, and Richmond Radiator Company, Uniontown, Pa., 10,500.

Brokerage Partner

Robert W. MacArthur

Admitted as a partner of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, members of the New York Stock Exchange, with headquarters in the Boston office. Others admitted to membership included: John W. Corrington, in the Chicago office; D. W. Chamberlain, in Cleveland, and William Wegner, in Milwaukee. Mr. MacArthur has been with the firm since 1926.

Hold-the-Line Claims Hit By Republicans

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Administration claims to have "held the line" against inflation for the past year drew cheers from Senate Democrats today but Republican scorekepers charged serious fumbles on wage controls and price subsidies.

Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky termed "optimism that is justified" a report by heads of the Offices of Economic Stabilization, Price Administration, War Food Administration and the National War Labor Board which said prices and wages have been kept stable since President Roosevelt's hold-the-line order was issued a year ago today.

With less enthusiam, Acting Republican Leader Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine commented that the four officials "recommend themselves and their work pretty highly."

And while there was general agreement that the Stabilization Act would be extended for another year, Senator Hugh Butler (R) of Nebraska renewed demands for abolition of consumer food price subsidies.

Also, Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio said there is a steady increase in the cost of labor and uncontrolled raw materials are "driving many small businessmen out of business and bringing about 'black markets.'"

Senator Taft argued that the assertion that actions of NWLB had raised the level of basic factory wage rates less than 1½ cents an hour did not tell the whole story. He said pay actually taken home by workers and hourly wage rates both have increased over 5 per cent in 12 months.

Freight Carloadings Up 1.1. P. C. in Week; 2 P. C. Above '43

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 787,525 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended April 1.

This was an increase of 8,600 cars, or 1.1 per cent compared with the preceding week; an increase of 15,423 cars, or 2.0 per cent compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and a decrease of 41,513 cars, or 5.0 per cent compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings, compared with previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	Last Week	Incr. Over Pre. Year	Incr. Over Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	383,757	11,011	677
Less-than-carlot mdse	109,005	2,289	8,039
Coal	165,834	*3,527	8,408
Grain & grain prods	41,110	*2,151	*2,216
Livestock	14,459	*32	660
Forest products	41,119	*2,472	*778
Ore	17,444	2,982	309
Coke	14,797	531	382

*Decrease

Slight Increase Scheduled In New Municipal Issues

NEW YORK (AP)—New state and municipal financing scheduled for next week aggregates $9,109,968 compared with $7,868,500 in the current period and a weekly average for the year of $15,170,751, the Daily Bond Buyer announced.

On Monday, Mamaroneck, N. Y., will receive bids on $300,000 of tax notes and Winthrop, Mass., will be in the market with $200,000 of tax anticipation paper.

The largest issue of the week is scheduled for Tuesday when Boston will sell $5,000,000 of notes. On the same day, Stamford, Conn., will market $500,000 of short-term paper and Worcester County, Mass., will ask bids on $235,000 of tax notes. Wauseon, Ohio, school district will offer $210,000 of construction bonds on the same day.

On Wednesday, Tacoma, Wash., will sell $2,000,000 of light and power revenue bonds.

NWLB Gives O. K. to Pact In Anthracite

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—The National War Labor Board announced yesterday unanimous approval of the anthracite wage agreement, probably opening the way to early termination of Government administration of the Pennsylvania hard-coal mines.

The terms are substantially those of the agreement between Secretary Harold L. Ickes and John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers President, under which the mines have been operating since last Nov. 3.

The Board provided, however, that the further approval of Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson would be necessary if the operators asked further price relief as a result of the contract.

In its order of approval the Board stated its understanding of the intent of the parties on two points: that the mines will continue to be operated on the basis of an actual work day of seven hours and 15 minutes, exclusive of the lunch period, and that the miners will not claim additional vacation money for 1943. They have received $25. The Board approved $50 as a payment in 1944.

The controversial portal-to-portal feature of the soft-coal agreement still pending before the NWLB is not involved in the anthracite contract, which terminates April 30, 1945.

The direct financial improvements to the miners over their last contract with the operators are the increase of 32.2 cents a day under the "Little Steel" formula and the payment of 37.8 cents a day as compensation for reducing their half-hour lunch period to 15 minutes.

Your Estimated Federal Income Tax

No. 4

Penalties in Connection With Estimated Taxes

Taxpayers will find it to their interest to be prompt and reasonably accurate in the declaration and payment of estimated income taxes, for three types of penalties are imposed by the Revenue Act of 1943 with respect to estimated taxes. These penalties are amounts that are required to be added to the tax in case of (1) failure to file on time a declaration of estimated tax; (2) failure to pay on time any installment of estimated tax; and (3) substantial underestimation of tax.

The penalty for failing to file a required declaration on time is equal to 5 per cent of each installment or portion thereof that is due but unpaid, plus 1 per cent per month or fraction thereof (after the first month) up to a maximum for each installment of 10 per cent of the amount due and unpaid.

A like penalty of 5 per cent plus 1 per cent per month or fraction thereof (after the first month) is added if a declaration has been filed but one or more of the installments is not paid when due.

These two penalties are separate and distinct and if one is applicable, the other is not. Neither of these additions to the tax will be imposed if the taxpayer can show to the satisfaction of the Bureau of Internal Revenue that the delay was due to a reasonable cause and not to willful neglect. The first installment is considered as due on the due date for filing the declaration, and the remaining installments are regarded as due, respectively, on the fifteenth day of the last month of each succeeding quarter of the taxable year.

If, after the income tax return for the year has been filed, it is discovered that a taxpayer underestimated his tax by more than 20 per cent (or 33 1-3 per cent in the case of farmers), a penalty may be imposed. This penalty for underestimating will not be due, however, if the taxpayer can show that the estimate is computed on last year's income at this year's rates and exemptions, and is paid on time in equal qarterly installments or is paid ahead of time (or, in the case of farmers, is paid in full on or before the 15th day of the last month of the taxable year).

The penalty imposed will be equal to 6 per cent of the entire shortage in the estimate, but not more than the amount by which the estimate falls short of 80 per cent of the tax (or, in the case of farmers, 66 2-3 per cent of the tax). In making this comparison and computing the penalty, it should be remembered that the taxpayer will be given the full benefit of all the credits to which he is entitled for tax withheld from his wages during the year. Accordingly, the estimate on the declaration will be revised by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to equal the total of the "estimated tax" plus the withholding credits.

If a taxpayer fails to file a required declaration and later files a return with a tax liability, the difference between the tax reported and the withholding tax will be the basis for determining if there has been a substantial underestimate.

Beet Sugar Deliveries Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic beet sugar deliveries totaled 1,315,358 bags in February, against 1,879,160 a year ago, a decrease of 30 per cent, the United States Beet Sugar Association reported. Deliveries aggregated 2,979,825 bags in the first two months of 1943, against 3,937,064 in the like period of last year.

Necessity Seen for Uniformity Of Global Air Transport Rules

(Last of three articles on international air transport after the war)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Previous article pointed out how air transport after the war, and particularly American air transport, will be needlessly hampered unless the outmoded system of state sovereignty of the air is breached by agreement, to allow "the right of innocent passage" of transport planes of all signatory countries over each others' land, and also to allow the principle of "open ports" by which planes can land and depart from airports without regard to nationality.

The British will enter the talks with a decided advantage on this score, as they can fly around the world almost anywhere using their own airports and the Americans can't.

This is likely to be a major bargaining point for the British in the negotiations, for though the whole purpose of agreement is to obviate protracted and incessant dickering and bargaining in the future, the basic over-all agreement will in the nature of things involve considerable bargaining.

Bargaining Advantage

The United States, on the other hand, has a distinct bargaining advantage in the excellence and size of its war-time air transport. The British are building no transports at all and using air transport nowhere near as much as the Americans. Thus they will enter the post-war field with a distinct handicap.

Out of this arises possible difference over adoption of the "open port" system which, specifically, would give American airlines the post-war right to use such important bases as Bermuda, Jamaica, Trinidad, Newfoundland, and many others in British territory in Africa and Asia, which, it happens, have been built almost entirely by the United States and at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars, but which would revert to the British.

It is not necessary to a satisfactory solution for the United States that it keep control of these airports. All that is needed is that Americans be allowed to use them freely—or in other words, that they be made "open ports," usable by the air transport of any nation that joins the agreement, provided the airport rules are observed.

A less moot question is that of "cabotage." It involves the question of whether to let foreign lines do business within a nation. It would be cabotage if a Canadian line to Mexico were allowed to pick up passengers in Minneapolis and set them down in Houston on its way across the United States. It is analogous to the coastwise and inter-coastal water commerce of the United States, which American law bans to all foreign-flag ships. It is analogous to ocean-cargo trade between British "colonies," which Great Britain once limited to British-flag ships but which is no longer so restricted.

It seems likely that air-line cabotage will not be generally permitted, but will be left to individual negotiation between countries. It is not so pressing a question.

Need Uniformity of Rules

If and when international air transport gets out from under the Paris convention limits, and grows to great stature, there will be a large problem of uniformity of air transport rules and maintenance. The problem is, on a larger scale, the same as that which still troubles the domestic United States air-lines, in possible conflicts between state rules, and which is the source of pressure for putting all air and airfield rules under the Federal Government. It is like problem which led to the set-up of the Interstate Commerce Commission over the railroads. In fact it is like the problem of the original American confederacy which led the constitutional fathers to give Congress authority over interstate commerce.

Utmost confusion would result if pilots had to conform to a wide variety of rules over different countries or in entering airports of different nationalities. Heavy airport traffic requires controls as intricate as those which bring the trains into Grand Central Station in New York or into Victoria Station in London, and requires even more second-to-second co-operation by the pilots. There will even be problems of a uniform technical language for close work between pilots and the ground.

Trend Toward Private Firms

In this connection there will also be a problem of who is to maintain the expensive and intricate machinery of airline beacons, radio communication, and airport facilities.

All this leads to the problem of establishing some kind of international rules of air transport—and some kind of authority to interpret and enforce them. At the very minimum some such authority seems necessary for the administrative handling of the continuing technical problems which experience and common sense both say can be handled better by an administrative bureau than by repeated conferences and treaties.

These problems, of the right of innocent passage, and of open ports, and of uniform rules and their administration, are of even greater importance than the now much-publicized problems of who is to operate the future international air-lines—private firms or governments, competitors or "chosen instrument" monopolies, subsidized or unsubsidized operators.

Briefly, as to private firms or governments, it looks as though in both the United States and Britain the pendulum is swinging toward private firms. The superior pre-war results obtained by American private airlines over European government lines may have contributed to this swing.

Some Favor Chosen Instrument

As to whether competitors or chosen instruments will run the lines, the issue is more uncertain, and there are more choices. In the United States it looks as though the tide is moving away from Pan American as the single instrument of American air expansion abroad. The McCarran bill before Congress, to set up a billion-dollar international airline to which the competing domestic lines can subscribe, seems to face a stormy career.

In Britain, the Labor Party apparently favors a chosen instrument, which would of course be the British Overseas Airway Corporation, but this plan faces trouble with both the dominions overseas and the conservatives at home.

On the question of subsidies, there are strong indications that the industry may be out of the subsidy class, unless foreign governments choose to continue subsidies to enable their national lines, for the sake of prestige, to compete more effectively with the more efficient American lines. It is said that the major South American lines are already on a paying basis in the sense that mail payments to the lines are less than the postage revenues received by the Government for the service.

Postwar airlines, of all nationalities, will get the benefit of an enormous amount of work done during the war in the pioneering of new lines, the construction of new airports, the improvement of radio communication, and the advance in airplane construction.

Wholesale Prices Decline 0.1 P. C. In April 1 Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index dropped 0.1 per cent for the week end April 1 to 103.6 of the 1926 level. This is 0.2 per cent above the level of a month ago and a year ago, 17.3 per cent above the corresponding week of 1937 and 8.5 per cent above the average for April, 1929.

The index drop last week resulted from sharp reductions in prices for steers, hogs, eggs, cotton, quicksilver and naval stores.

Commodity Groups	(1926=100) Apr. 1 1944	Mar. 25 1944	P.C. Changes to April 1, 1944, from Mar. 25 1944	Mar. Apr. 3 1943
All com'dities	*103.6	*103.7	—0.1	+ 0.2
Farm prod'ts	*123.9	*124.6	—0.6	— 0.6
Foods	104.2	104.5	—0.3	— 3.3
Hides, leather	117.5	117.5	.....	—0.8
Textile prod	97.3	97.3	.....	+ 0.5
Fuel, lt mtls	*83.6	*83.6	.....	+ 3.5
Metal & prod	*103.8	*103.8	.....	— 0.1
Build'g mtls	114.6	114.6	.....	+ 3.8
Chem & allied	100.4	100.4	.....	+ 0.3
Housefurn'gs	105.9	105.9	.....	+ 1.6
Miscel com	93.3	93.3	.....	+ 2.3
Raw materials	*113.5	*114.0	—0.4	+ 0.6
Semi-mfd gds	93.5	93.5	.....	+ 0.5
Manuf'd prods	*100.7	*100.7	.....	.....
Com other than farm prod'ts	*99.2	*99.2	.....	+ 0.3
Com other than farm. foods	*98.3	*98.3	.....	+ 1.7

*Preliminary.

Cudahy Registers $14,000,000 Bonds

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago, has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission $14,000,000 principal amount of Series B three per cent first mortgage sinking fund bonds, due 1964.

Proceeds, together with treasury funds, would be used to redeem the entire $17,182,500 principal amount of Series A, 3¾ per cent first mortgage sinking fund bonds, due 1955, at 102 per cent.

The company proposes to borrow $3,500,000 from the First National Bank of Chicago, Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, and the Chase National Bank, National City Bank, Guaranty Trust Company and Manufacturers Trust Company, all of New York, for the redemption at 101 per cent of the entire outstanding $4,000,000 of four per cent convertible sinking fund debentures, due 1950. Treasury funds would supplement the borrowed amount for which $3,500,000 in unsecured serial notes would be issued.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Payable	Hdrs of Record
Extra			
Am Asphalt Roof pf	50c	4-15	3-31
Raymond C. Pile	25c	5- 1	4-20
Trane Co	7½c	5-15	5- 1
Irregular			
Michigan Bakeries	15c	4-15	4- 3
Accumulated			
Maytag Co $3 pf	75c	5- 1	4-17
White Sew Mch pf	50c	5- 1	4-20
Interim			
Cortaulds, Ltd	9c	4- 8	3-29
Initial			
Am Asph Roof (new)	20c Q	4-15	3-31
Stock			
Anglo Calif N Bk	*	4- 8	4- 8
Regular			
Am Asphalt Roof pf	$1.50 Q	4-15	3-31
Amer Can Co	75c	5-15	4-20
Amer Viscose Corp	50c	5- 1	4-17
Do pf	$1.25 Q	5- 1	4-17
Cable & Wireless pf	3½ S	5-15	5- 1
Cent P&Lt 7 pf	$1.75 Q	5- 1	4-15
Do 6 pf	$1.50 Q	5- 1	4-15
Century Ribbon M	$1.75 Q	4- 1	3-20
Chain Belt Co	35c	5-25	5-10
Chesapeake Corp (Va)	20c	5-15	5- 5
Cons Royalties 6 pf	15c Q	4-13	3-31
Corn Ex Bk Tr (N Y)	60c Q	4- 1	3-21
De Vilbiss 7 pf	17½c Q	4-15	3-27
Elmira&Wmsport RR	$1.14 S	5- 1	4-20
Indiana Stl Prod	12½c Q	6- 1	5-19
Do pf	30c Q	6- 1	5-19
Maytag Co 1st pf	$1.50 Q	5- 1	4-17
Morrell (John) & Co	50c	4-29	4-14
No Trust (Phila)	$5 Q	4-15	4-11
Penn Gas Co	25c Q	4-14	4- 3
Piedmont & No Ry Co	50c Q	4-20	4- 1
Potomac Edi Co 7 pf	$1.75 Q	5- 1	4-11
Do 6 pf	$1.50 Q	5- 1	4-11
Purolator Prod pf	$1.12 Q	5- 1	4-20
Raymond C Pile	25c Q	5- 1	4-20
Do $3 pf	75c Q	5- 1	4-20
Rowland Paper	15c	5-15	5- 5
Do pf	$1.50 Q	6- 1	5-15
Trane Co	12½c Q	5-15	5- 1
Do 1st 1 pf	$1.50 Q	6- 1	5-20
Van Sciver Co pf A	$1.25 Q	4-15	4- 1
Do pf B	35c	4-15	4- 1
Weston (Geo) Ltd pf	$1.25 Q	5- 1	4-10
Wise Fab Serv	15c	5- 1	4-15
Do 5 pf	$1.25 Q	5- 1	4-15
White Sew Mch pr pf	50c	5- 1	4-20

*9-41 of one share on each share held.

C.I.O. Finding Brings Tart Probe Demand

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—A Justice Department finding that activities of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee are entirely lawful brought a tart demand from Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia April 7 for a new inquiry "not confined to the absurd limit of merely consulting the persons charged."

In a letter to Attorney General Francis Biddle, Mr. Smith declared the department's investigation "seems to have been confined to asking the accused if he was guilty and accepting with enthusiasm his statement that he was innocent."

His own files, Mr. Smith informed Mr. Biddle, were not examined by any Justice Department investigator and "will disclose ample evidence that cries out for a grand jury investigation."

Mr. Smith asked three months ago for an investigation of the committee, asserting that a "flagrant violation" of the Corrupt Practices Act was disclosed in an article by C. I. O. President Philip Murray in the American Magazine on the group's activities.

April 7, Mr. Biddle wrote Mr. Smith that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had looked into the committee's operations and advised him:

"It appears that to date there has been discovered no violation by the Political Action Committee of the criminal provisions of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, as amended, or of the Federal statute limiting the amount which may be contributed in connection with an election. . . .

"If future acts by the Committee of a nature prohibited by the Act should occur, I can assure you that appropriate action will be taken by this Department."

Egg Prices Firmer Following Buying Program of WFA

CHICAGO, April 8 (AP)—The War Food Administration, which has been trying to put a floor under egg prices, reported today that its buying program has stiffened egg prices throughout the Middle West the last few days.

F. O. Pollock, WFA district administrator, said reports from WFA field men show that eggs were up 2 to 4 cents a dozen in Michigan, most prices ranging from 18 to 29 cents, with a few farmers getting the 30-cent minimum which the WFA wants to establish.

Other prices reported by the WFA included: Ohio 17 to 30, with an average of 25; Minnesota 24 to 27, Illinois 22 to 27, Missouri 25 to 28 and Nebraska 21 to 26.

The WFA, which has been buying dried eggs and shell eggs in large quantities, disclosed that it is taking steps to contract for even frozen eggs. This was one of three new measures decided upon by the WFA this week.

The WFA also is appointing agents to buy eggs for the WFA account on the New York and Chicago Mercantile Exchanges and is designating buying agents in areas of heaviest production in the Middle West and South.

In order to clarify the statement released on April 4 by the Associated Press on Government egg purchases, which has been misinterpreted by dealers and producers in the Northeast region, John H. Sullivan, deputy regional director at Boston of the War Food Administration, has announced that the 26-cent per dozen price mentioned applies only to run-of-the-nest eggs in areas of heaviest production, principally in the Mid-West and South where the market has been quoted as low as 20 cents.

The War Food Administration will continue the present purchase program in the Northeast region buying graded eggs in carlot quantities at prices previously announced.

Corn Syrup Lack May Reduce Candy Output

CHICAGO (AP)—The nation's candy industry may have to curtail production sharply because of a scarcity of corn syrup, the basic ingredient in virtually all candy, trade sources said.

Chicago manufacturers, whose annual $150,000,000 output represents 65 per cent of the candy manufactured in the United States, were reported to have on hand not more than two or three days supply of syrup.

"The situation looks critical and many plants may be in danger of imminent shutdown," said F. A. Bunte, President of the Bunte Candy Company.

The shortage of corn syrup was attributed by some trade sources to the difference between floor prices for hogs and the OPA corn ceiling prices. Farmers, these sources contended, found it more profitable to feed corn to hogs than to offer it on the market.

E. F. Hutton & Co. Marks 40th Year

On April 1, Edward F. Hutton celebrated the foundation 40 years ago of the New York Stock Exchange firm which has born his name since 1904. From the original partnership founded by Mr. Hutton and George A. Ellis, Jr., with 20 employees, the firm has developed into one of the country's largest brokerage houses with approximately 700 employees, and with 15 branches in California and the Southwest, in addition to its New York offices.

Holding 4-F's Necessary To Save Majors

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Realizing that big league baseball might be forced to close its doors for the duration if Washington drafts 4-Fs for labor battalions, war plants, and farms, The Sporting News editorially proposes that as the importance of the national pastime among servicemen is now apparents, the powers in the capital city should do something to rescue rejected ball players.

"Would it be too much to ask that at least these few, ineligible for military service, be spared to the game?" asks baseball's weekly, printed in St. Louis.

Keep 4-F's

"Would it be unpatriotic for the major leagues to say to Selective Service officials: 'We have given you our best men, we are going to give you more. Would it be out of order to let us live, to let us keep for the summer, to carry on the game, our 4-F's, your military rejects?'" The Sporting News continues. "Would it be against the best interests of this nation to appeal to Washington to let our 4-F players remain in the major leagues, where they could do America the most good, doing the thing they can do best?"

The Sporting News, of course, does not speak for baseball officially. However, its publisher, J. G. Taylor Spink, has conducted several surveys among servicemen, both in the ranks and among officers, and is in as good a spot as anyone to feel the pulse of the times. He is, apparently, certain that a majority of boys in the service want baseball to continue, and he also knows that the game cannot if the 4-F's are drafted.

Landis Firm

At least two major magnates have been quoted as saying that the game will thrive whether or not the 4-F's were taken. But this sounds from this distance like wishful thinking. The backbone of the majors at the moment is the 4-F. The youngsters and over-aged veterans are helping, but the military-rejected man is in the majority. How, therefore, can the club owners expect to continue without him?

Commissioner K. M. Landis has said a number of times that baseball will ask no favors, and the white-haired gent with the iron first undoubtedly will stand his ground. He generally does. But we think that considering the favorable acceptance of the game throughout the fighting fronts, Washington might—with or without Landis—make some move to salvage what is left of the majors.

The military is continually talking about morale and seeking ways to improve it among the boys in Uncle Sam's uniforms. Here is one way to do it. And the move would keep no more than 100-plus men from the war plants and farms. The plea of The Sporting News would seem to be worthwhile.

* * *

Briefs . . . Late next week the Braves and Red Sox reach Boston . . . On Thursday they meet in the opener of their annual city series in the Hartford, Conn., ball park . . . The games locally will be played as follows: Friday at Braves Field; Saturday and Sunday at Fenway Park . . . Tickets are now on sale for these games . . . The Sox close their series at Brooklyn tomorrow, and on Monday and Tuesday meet Newark's Bears, first at Plainfield, N. J., and finally at Newark . . . The Braves go against the Bears at Newark tomorrow and on Monday play the Phillies at Wilmington, Del.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 7

Philadelphia (N) 10, Baltimore (I) 8.
Chicago (N) 12, Chicago (A) 3.
Brooklyn (N) 7, Montreal (I) 0.
New York (A) 13, Philadelphia (A) 5.
Detroit (A) 8, Camp Breckenridge (Ky.) 2.
New York (N) 3, Jersey City (I) 2.
Washington (A) vs. Norfolk Naval Training Station, canceled.
Boston (N) vs. Brooklyn (N) canceled.
Pittsburgh (N) vs. Columbus (AA) canceled

Gil Dodds' Climb to Mile Fame Was Inspiring One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The success of Gilbert Dodds during the recent indoor track season should be most encouraging to boys, no matter where located, who seek success in this sport. Also, it shows that the boy who is really ambitious and willing to work hard to attain his ideal, will receive the asssitance he needs to accomplish his purpose. Just as Cornelius Warmerdam received invaluable help from Henry Anderson, Flint Hanner and Charley Hunter at various stages of his career, so did Dodds have Lloyd Hahn and Jack Ryder to give him the assistance he needed.

Dodds was no track prodigy, as his best time for the mile during his high-school days was seconds slower than the prep times of Glenn Cunningham, Don Lash, Leslie MacMitchell and Louis Zamperini. Also, he lacked the great advantages possessed by those runners in the matter of personal coaching and the invaluable competition from teammates, as there was no track at his grammar school, high school, or the college he attended.

Hahn Helped

The disadvantage of not having a personal coach was somewhat overcome through the keen interest of Lloyd Hahn, who was impressed by the boy's eagerness to succeed and guided the youngster in his athletic preparation through the medium of correspondence. Later when Dodds moved to Boston he placed himself under the experienced Jack Ryder whose coaching, plus the wonderful competitive experience he gained through running against Gunder Haegg, Greg Rice, Leslie MacMitchell and Bill Hulse, has had a great deal to do with his rise to the top of the list of American milers.

Dodds' progress was slow but sure. His best time for the mile in prep competition was 4:39.0, which was slow compared to Cunningham's time of 4:24.2 and Lash's 4:23.7. MacMitchell at the age of 15 ran the distance in 4:24.2, and Zamperini in his senior year established the present prep record of 4:21.2. In 1939 Dodds was able to run the mile in 4:24.0, he reduced this to 4:13.0 in 1941, to 4:08.7 in 1942 and 4:08.5 in 1943.

This season he was amply rewarded for his years of persistent striving, most of it in solitude. He ran the distance once under 4:07.0; twice under 4:08.0; four times under 4:09.0; five times under 4:10.0; and six times under 4:11.0. At the Knights of Columbus meet on the Madison Square Garden's 11-laps-to-the-mile track he established a new American indoor record of 4:07.3 and one week later in Chicago cut 9/10s off that time. During the past three years he won 14 firsts and nine seconds in 25 races, among his victories being the National A. A. U. outdoor senior 150-meter championship in 1943 and 1944, and the 1944 National A. A. U. indoor senior mile title.

Final Quarter

His main problem in the early part of the 1944 indoor season was principally a matter of pacing, as he ran his first three quarters much too fast for his developed endurance. Consequently his last quarter mile, instead of being one of his fastest, was invariably one of his slowest. However, by the Knights of Columbus meet in New York on March 11 he and his coach had worked out a routine that enabled him to have something in reserve for the final 440 yards. With sectional times of 60.8, 59.8, 62.8, he had sufficient in reserve to run a 63.9 last quarter for a 4:07.3 mile. In Chicago he did even better. He started with a 60s first quarter; followed with 61s, 63s, and finished with a 62.4 last quarter for a new indoor record of 4:06.4.

In preparation for the Bankers Mile at the Chicago Relays, Lloyd Hahn planned a lap-by-lap schedule for a 4:06.0 mile. Dodds memorized the chart, and Hahn stood beside the track and called out the lap times as Dodds sped by. The schedule was faithfully followed until the second last lap when Dodds was a second behind and a further loss of three second on the final lap gave a time of 4:06.4 instead of the planned 4:06.0.

In the long history of indoor track meets in the United States (it was 75 years ago that the New York Athletic Club presented the first meet of this kind) only three men have made a clean sweep of the six major miles in one season. These were Glenn Cunningham, Charley Fenske and Gilbert Dodds. As the following table shows, Cunningham started with two comparatively slow miles and reached his peak in the fifth race. Fenske tied the previous American indoor record of 4:07.4, made by Cunningham in 1938, in his first major race of the season; repeated this performance in the third race and finished his indoor season with a splendid 4:07.9 mile. Dodds' performances were a series of progressively faster races culminating with his present record in the sixth event.

Cunningham	1938	4:08.3	4:08.0	4:07.4	4:08.2
Fenske	1939	4:08.6	4:08.2	4:07.4	4:08.3
Dodds	1944	4:08.5	4:08.0	4:07.9	4:08.4

Durnan Sweeps Goalie Job On All-Star Team

TORONTO (AP)—The sensational net-minding skill rookie Bill Durnan of the Montreal Canadiens has shown all season his had its climax in his unanimous selection as goalie for the 14th annual Canadian press All-Star hockey team. He is the first rookie to place on the first team.

Twenty-eight hockey writers in the six N. H. L. cities participated in the voting and they gave Durnan, 756 of a possible 756 points for the most emphatic indorsement received by any of the 12 players and two coaches.

Only four members of the 1943 team were given All-Star rating again, all four holding the same positions on the first team.

Eight are making their first appearance on either the first or alternate teams, while two others have been on all-star teams before. One of these is veteran Aubrey "Dit" Clapper of the Boston Bruins, who was left wing on the alternate team in 1931. This year he is left defense on the second squad.

First Team	Position	Alter. Team
Durnan (Montreal)	Goal	Bibeault (Toronto)
Seibert (Chicago)	R. D.	Bouchard (Montreal)
Pratt (Toronto)	L. D.	Clapper (Boston)
Cowley (Boston	C.	Lach (Montreal)
Carr (Toronto)	R. W.	Richard (Montreal
Bentley (Chicago)	L. W.	Cain (Boston)
Irvin (Montreal)	Coach	Day (Toronto)

Next to Durnan, the strongest voting support was given to 28-year-old Walter (Babe) Pratt of Toronto, making his first appearance on the all-star team. He received a total of 674 points.

Lieut. Sims Is Third Penn Star To Be Decorated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The award of the Air Medal to Lieut. Sander Sims of the Marines, marks the third major award made to a former University of Pennsylvania athlete for heroism in action. Sims, who won his varsity award in 1941 in squash, received his decoration as a result of action in the Pacific.

The first award was made to the then Ensign Robert Logan, swimming star, who saved a number of his shipmates who had been blasted from an invasion boat in the African invasion. He received the Navy Cross.

Joe Burk, now Lieut. (jg) Burk of the PT. flotilla in the South Pacific, recently received the Navy Cross for his bravery in sinking Japanese barges. The former Henley single sculls champion and once captain of the Pennsylvania varsity crew had the distinction recently of ferrying General MacArthur on a tour of the front in the South Pacific.

Osborn to Jump At Drake Relays

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 8 (AP)—Harold Osborn, one of America's famed high jumpers of 20 years ago, says he will give an exhibition of his pet event at the Drake Relays here April 28 and 29.

Osborn, who has held six world, six American, and five Olympic marks at one time or other, has written Bill Easton, Director of the Drake meet, that he has cleared 6 feet 4 inches, which is 4¼ inches under the best mark he ever made in the high jump.

Osborn is an assistant track coach at the University of Illinois, from which he graduated in 1922.

Gets Seventh Ace

DENVER, April 8 (AP)—Bill Jelliffe, Lakewood Country Club pro, has registered his seventh hole-in-one on the 146-yard No. 7 at Lakewood golf course.

He used a No. 8 iron for the ace, his first at Lakewood which he has been playing regularly for seven years.

National Hockey League

Stanley Cup Play-Offs

Series A

Toronto 3, Canadiens 1.
Canadiens 5, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 2, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 4, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 11, Toronto 0.
(Toronto eliminated)

Series B

Chicago 2, Detroit 1.
Detroit 4, Chicago 1.
Chicago 2, Detroit 0.
Chicago 7, Detroit 1.
Chicago 5, Detroit 2.
(Detroit eliminated)

Series C

Canadiens 5, Chicago 1.
Canadiens 3, Chicago 1.

University of Washington will have both spring and summer football practice this year.

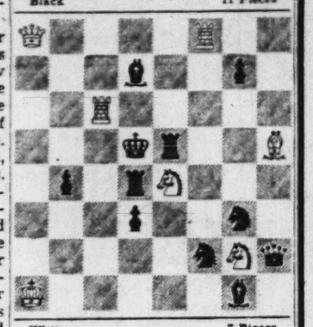
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

April 8, 1944
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2661

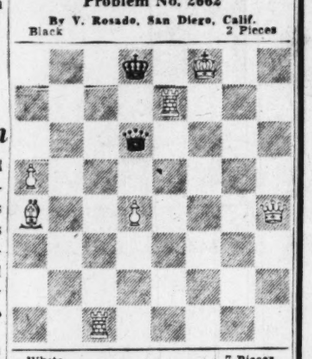
By F. Gamage, Brockton, Mass.
Black 11 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
Q4R2/3b2p1/2R5/3kr2B/1p1rKt3/3p2kt1/-bktKtq/K5b1
White to play and mate in two
(Prize Two-Mover, British Chess Magazine, Second Half-Year, 1943.)

Problem No. 2662

By V. Rosado, San Diego, Calif.
Black 2 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
3k1K1/4R3/3q4/P7/B2P3Q/8/8/2R5
White to play and mate in three
(First published in the Atlanta Journal, May 22, 1936. Mr. Rosado is a professional musician. A selection of his problems will appear during the next few weeks.)

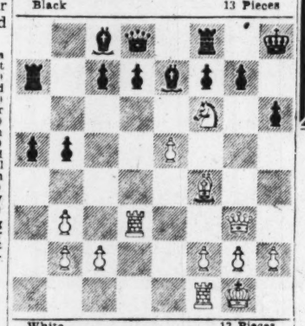
Solutions to Problems

No. 2659. B-B6
No. 2660. 1. B-Kt 3 — Q-Q4
2. Q-Qch — Q else
1. ... — 2. Kt mates
1. ... — Kt(R6)-Kt8
2. Kt-B3
1. ... — Kt(R6) else
2. Q-B4
1. ... — Kt(R2)-Kt4
2. Q-R8
1. ... — Kt(R2) else
2. Q-B6

End-Game No. 693. Black wins: 23 ... Q-KKt4! If 24 QxQ, Kt-Kt7ch; 25 K-R, KtxQch; 26 PxKt, RxR mate.

End-Game No. 694

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
White to play and win
(Capt. G. H. Mackenzie defeats S. Winawer, Paris Congress, 1878.)

Postal Championship

Over 200 chess players already are competing in the Chess Review's 1944 championship. This event offers substantial prizes for those who qualify for semifinal and final rounds.

Among promising finalists in the 1943 event are E. Dayton of Larchmont, N. Y.; Dr. G. A. Koelsche, Minnesota champion, and Marvin Palmer, Michigan expert.

Attleboro Exhibition

The seventh annual simultaneous exhibition sponsored by the Attleboro (Mass.) Chess Club was held in American Legion Hall March 28. Frank Marshall was the visiting master for the third time. Marshall relinquished his United States championship in 1936 after holding the title since 1909. Since then the title has been given the winner of biennial championship tournaments, Reshevsky having won all of them so far. Marshall seldom plays serious chess nowadays, but in his prime he was a frequent winner of international competitions.

Fine Wins

Here is the first game of the Fine-Steiner practice match played in Washington, D. C. Fine, who should win the national championship, which begins next week in New York, shows how he can emerge successfully from difficult complications.

Queen's Pawn Game

Steiner White	Fine Black	Steiner White	Fine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 QxR	QxKt
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	24 QxP	P-B5
3 B-Kt5	P-KR3	25 Kt-K4	Q-K4
4 BxKt	QxB	26 R-Kt	P-B6
5 P-K4	P-B4	27 R-R4	P-B2
6 Kt-QB3	PxP	28 Q-R8	Q-B2
7 P-K5	Q-Q	29 Kt-Kt5	P-B7
8 QxP	Kt-B3	30 R-KB	Q-B5
9 Q-K7	P-Q4	31 Q-R7	QxRch
10 PxPep	BxP	32 QxQ	P-R3
11 Castles	Q-K2	33 QxB	P-B8(Q)
12 K-Kt	B-B4	34 QxQ	RxQch
13 Q-K4	BxP	35 K-R2	R-B4
14 B-Kt5	Castles	36 KtxP	P-Kt4
15 P-KKt4	Q-B4	37 KtxP	RxKt
16 KR-B	Q-K6	38 P-Kt4	K-B2
17 RxB	QxR	39 P-R5	R-K6
18 P-Kt5	PxP	40 P-R6	K-K3
19 KtxP	P-B4	41 P-R7	R-Kt
20 Q-QB4	QxP	42 P-Kt5	K-Q3
21 BxKt	PxB	43 P-R8	K-B4
22 QxP	Q-R3	Resigns.	

New Zealand Championship

The 51st New Zealand championship tournament was held in Wellington from Dec. 27 to Jan. 4. The result was a tie for the championship, E. H. Severne and R. G. Wade each scoring 6½-2½.

A. W. Gyles, the loser of the game below, finished third.

Sicilian Defense

Severne White	Gyles Black	Severne White	Gyles Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	14 P-KKt4	Q-Kt5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 P-Kt5	Kt-Q2
3 P-Q4	PxP	16 P-QR3	QxKtP
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	17 Kt-Q5	Q-K4
5 Kt-B3	P-Q3	18 QR-Q	QxKP
6 B-K2	P-KKt3	19 P-B6	PxP
7 B-K3	B-Kt2	20 PxP	B-RJ
8 Castles	Castles	21 Kt-Kt5ch	K-R
9 Kt-Kt3	B-K3	22 BxB	KtxP
10 P-B4	Kt-QR4	23 QxQ	KtxQ
11 P-B5	B-B5	24 RxR	RxB
12 KtxKt	BxB	25 R-Q4	Kt-B4
13 QxB	QxKt	26 RxQP and won	

Polo Team in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, April 8 (AP)—A Unjted States polo team that will participate in an international tourney here later this month arrived yesterday. The U. S. arrivals included Cecil Smith, Bobby Lightfoot, Bill Barry, Henry Stark, and Major W. Long.

American Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A

Buffalo 5, Indianapolis 2.
Buffalo 3, Indianapolis 1.
Indianapolis 4, Buffalo 3.
Buffalo 3, Indianapolis 2.
Buffalo 4, Indianapolis 2.
(Indianapolis eliminated.)

Series B

Cleveland 2, Hershey 0.
Hershey 3, Cleveland 1.
Cleveland 4, Hershey 3.
Cleveland 3, Hershey 2.
Hershey 3, Cleveland 1.
Hershey 5, Cleveland 3.
Cleveland 4, Hershey 1.
(Hershey eliminated.)

Series C

Buffalo 4, Cleveland 2.
Buffalo 13, Cleveland 2.

Sisler Turns Out

BAINBRIDGE, Md. (AP)—Among the familiar names on the Bainbridge Naval nine are Elbie Fletcher, former Pittsburgh first baseman, and Dick Sisler, son of George (Hall of Fame) Sisler, former first sacker for the St. Louis Browns. Twenty-five answered the initial call of Ensign Coach Jerry O'Brien, formerly of Providence College.

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Hello Friend"
FOWLER'S RESTAURANT
630 Fourth Street, North
"A Good Place To Eat"

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

MYRICK'S
INTERIOR DECORATORS
243 Central Avenue
Phone 5365

The STAR MARKET
"MELVIN L. SWANSON, Owner"
Home Cooked Foods • Quality Meats
Groceries • Fruits • Fresh Vegetables
700 4th St. North Phone 8976

Lowe Brothers
PAINTS & VARNISHES
1206 Fifth Ave. N. Phone 8622

Pinellas Printing & Stationery Co., Inc.
265 Central Avenue Phone 4104
Next door to the Christian Science Reading Room

DIAMOND SOLITAIRES
WEDDING RINGS AND MILITARY JEWELRY
Finest American Watches. Expert Repairing
KANISS JEWELRY CO.
11 Florida Arcade Estab. 1924

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 8-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meet and Eat at
The Ritzyclif Cafeteria
IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 Zack Street
Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

Florida's Fabric Center
ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS
308 FRANKLIN STREET

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

FLORIDA
TAMPA
(Continued)

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS., Inc.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

TERRACE GIFT & Flower Shop
Hotel Tampa Terrace
Ph. 3022

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
MILK—CREAM
ICE CREAM
and All Quality Dairy Products
Serving the Palm Beaches
Bell Glade, Lake Worth, Vero Beach, Hobe Sound, Fort Pierce and Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Sonny Boy's Fruit Co.
Bonded Packers and Shippers
DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Featuring Florida Fruits—State Inspected Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines in Gift Boxes
2702 SO. DIXIE AT BELVEDERE ROAD

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

The Book Store
•
HALSEY AND GRIFFITH
Stationery
•
313-17 Datura Street Phone 3883

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Pest Control
We definitely eliminate
Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
Walnut 8343 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

Weinstocks INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers 9 Peachtree St. Phone Walnut 0908

OUR CHICKEN PAN PIE made us famous
RHODES RESTAURANT
at Rhodes Center
and Lucy Wood Cafeteria
64 Marietta Opposite Georgia Power Co.

Crossword Quiz Answers

W	H	I	T	M	A	N
	A	S	I	A	▨	A
A	R	L	E	S	▨	N
I	D	E	▨	C	A	T
D	Y	▨	P	A	L	E
A	▨	F	▨	G	A	S
		C	O	I	N	S
F	O	R	▨	I	▨	W
A	R	T	S	▨	P	A
G	E	U	▨	B	I	N
G	▨	N	A	I	A	D
O	▨	I	R	A	N	▨
T	H	O	M	S	O	N

GEORGIA
MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broadway

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

Call Us
Paints, Wallpaper
and Kem-Tone
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6367

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor Second and Walnut Phone 6678

The Union
Macon's Style Center

"Buy War Bonds to help keep America free"
FREEMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Phone 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

Jos. K. Krell Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys
Buy War Bonds, Hasten Victory
BUY COAL NOW
and be safe next winter
TORCH COAL CO.
Phone 5700 Walnut Street

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and Newcomers
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
B. F. GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
PHONE 3-4134

European Classified

MUSIC TUITION

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
NORFOLK HOTEL
Near Station. Every comfort. Moderate terms. Phone 3200. P. O. Box 157, Maritzburg.

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
can always be found at
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear, go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

Union of South Africa
DURBAN

WINTONS
The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
276, West St. Phone 28699

Watches—Jewellery—Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9, Castle Arcade Phone 28684

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-Date Methods.
Try Our New Machineless Permanent Waving.
No Wires — No Worry.
At O.K. Bazaars, 385, West St. Phone 25479

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in:—Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We buy and sell second hand refrigerators and stoves. All second hand machines fully guaranteed.
29, Gale St. (Bet. Moore and Berea Roads) Phone 22487

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts Gay Modern Cafe
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns
P. O. Box ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. 3204 JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

Our policy in six words
Dependable Goods · Utmost Values
Friendly Service
JOHN ORR & CO

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kompsey Buildings, 115 Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupps Ltd.
(Est. 1893)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St., Johannesburg.

Figaro. LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.,
70, Pritchard Street

Tel. 22-1223 P. O. Box 1323
Fleurette Florist
—For Quality and Service—
Wimpole Chambers
Kruis & Broe Streets
Johannesburg

PIETERMARITZBURG

DRESS HARPER'S WAY
HARPER'S
THE MAN'S SHOP
279, Church St. Phone 3138

THOS. BARLOW & SONS S. A., LTD.
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Agents for Moffat's Electrical Ranges
190, Church Street Phone 3283

WATSON'S GARAGE
(Proprietor G. D. Watson)
Genuine Workmanship
Accessories, Petrol, Oils, etc.
57, COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 3819

Union of South Africa
PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
193 Commercial Road, Maritzburg
Phone: Day Service 4189, Night 3295
Head Office: 179-181 West St., Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for repairs of all types. Expert mechanics.
PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

H. V. MARSH Ltd.
For Your Requirements in
Building Materials
P. O. Box 253 Phone 3236-3237
183, Pietermaritz Street

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced.
HOWARD, WHITE & CO.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159, Church St. Phone 2773
and
Scottsville Phone 2995

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298 Church Street, Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Pretoria Florists
(PTY.) LTD.
Trading as
SOUTHCOMB Florist
3, Koedoe Arcade, Pretoria
Choice and Rare
Flowers
in Season
Phone 2-2844

BRAYS RELIANCE LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
387, Maltzam Street, Pretoria West
for hygienic Service and satisfaction
Phones:
2,8282, 2,4714, 2,9093

TSCHACHER'S
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon
Krysa Buildings, Andries Street, Pretoria
Outstanding Service Is Our Secret of Turning Customers Into Lasting Clients
Telephone 2-7803

DAIRY CATTLE FOR SALE
Frieo., Ayrshire, Jerseys, Bulls and Cows, C. A. Tested, milk records furnished.
NIMMO J. LAW
Koedoespoort Dairy Farm
1304, Pretorius Street, Pretoria

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

W. J. SPOONER & CO.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

SYDNEY

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers
Upholsterers
82-84 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD MANLY Telephone XU 1070

VERE MATHEWS
Exclusive Restaurants
147a King Street, Sydney

For Busy Women
THE CORDINER WAVE
MRS. CORDINER
Ladies' Hairdresser
436 N. S. H. Road, DOUBLE BAY
PHONE: FM1331

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Sprinkly CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years
Syd. FL 5171 Adelaide U2269 Melb. F9084

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

VALMAI
Modern Ladies' Hairdressing
SALON
395 New South Head Road
Double Bay, Sydney, N. S. W.
Miss H. Valmai
Established 11 years F. M. 2490

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £22,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

LEWIS BROS.
Engineers & Machinery Merchants
178 OXFORD ST., PADDINGTON, N. S. W.
FA 1306

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

The Fashion Shop
E. A. and M. BINNIE
LADIES' FROCKS, COSTUMES, COATS, BLOUSES, BEACH-WEAR
382 OXFORD ST., BONDI JUNCTION FW 3971 (Opp. Joe Gardiners)

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty., Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

DAINTY CAKES
by
ELLIS GULLIVER
100 Belmore Rd. Randwick (FX 3485)
156 N. S. H. Rd. Edgecliff (FM 5351)

MISS W. M. FRYER
General Drapery
Ladies' Underwear and Baby Wear
Phone XU-1547
302 Sydney Road, Balgowlah

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee Luncheon
Tea and Dinner

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newtown, Parramatta and Burwood

SYDNEY—Chatswood
WAVERTON BEAUTY SALON
(Jean Cooper)
Permanent Waving Specialist
97 BAY ROAD WAVERTON XB 2566

SYDNEY—Mosman
MOSMAN
MINTY'S SPIT JUNCTION
Mosman's Cheapest Draper for Manchester and Dress Goods
Ladies' and Children's Underwear
School Blazers and Tunics
Wools and Corsets
TEL. XM 2339

F. A. SMITH
34 Spit Road, Mosman
Wedding Bouquets a Specialty
FRESH CUT FLOWERS DAILY
All your Floral Requirements at Shortest Notice
X. M. 3070

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE
Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
578 Stanley St. Sth.
Brisbane, Australia Phone J-2366

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE
Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE CO. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE—MARINE—MOTORS—GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 3240 (2 lines)

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING . . .
GUNN & TAYLOR PTY. LTD.
Printers, Publishers, Advertising Calendar and Novelty Specialists
Telephones Central 6020-1
544-550 LONSDALE ST. MELBOURNE

Recapping, Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories. Lowest prices for quality goods.
BEAUREPAIRE TYRE SERVICE PTY. LTD.
Opposite Christian Science church, 332 St Kilda Road, Melbourne; 83 Franklin St. Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Bale, Albury, Warrnambool Horsham, Shepparton, Colac.

Plant Quality Flower Seeds NOW
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE C1

C. POLLARD
Men's and Boys' OUTFITTERS
33 Glenhuntly Road Phone If 5383

Telephone MU 4964
Betty Lee
MRS. BANNISTER
Realistic and Eugene Permanent Waving. Ring for appointment.
2nd Floor, HOWIE COURT
234 COLLINS STREET

C. CARLSSON
F 6862
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

"GRASS ON THE DOWNS"
Poems by Florence Irene Gubbins
Price 3/6—posted 4 extra
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
387 Little Collins Street F 6343

MAY BARNETT
See our
HOSIERY LINGERIE SCARVES
of Practical and Distinctive Designs for All Occasions
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins Street

MELBOURNE-Elsternwick
Evening Wear Ensembles
Made to Order by
Mary Clissold
24 LUMEAH ROAD
TEL. LF 2916 CAULFIELD

MELBOURNE
Middle Brighton
F. M. STRAWS
DRAPERY STORES Pty. Ltd.
123 CHURCH STREET
▲ MIDDLE BRIGHTON ▲
Branches also at SANDRINGHAM—HAMPTON CHELTENHAM and BALWYN

New Zealand

AUCKLAND
MISS THOMAS
Ladies' Hairdresser and Permanent Waving Specialist
13 Vulcan Buildings, Vulcan Lane
AUCKLAND PHONE 43-397

Auckland's Leading Leather Goods Specialists
The MODERN BAG Co.
100 Queen Street 276 Karangahape Road

David Silk Ltd
Jewellers
Auckland, New Zealand

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-086, 40-282

Auckland Meat Co., Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb are
The Quality Meat People

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 47794, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear Tailoring
Overcoats Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

CHRISTCHURCH
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34772. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

THE CANDY KITCHEN
HOME MADE • CHOCOLATES • SWEETS and • NOVELTIES
Hereford Court CHRISTCHURCH Telephone 33-540

THE CORNER FRUIT SHOP
(L. & G. RYDE)
2 Papanui Road, N. W. 1
Choice Fruit and Confectionery
Telephone 37-085

WELLINGTON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 3-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thyne, Meyer & Smith
Limited
Printers
Bookbinders
Paper Rulers
39 Lower Cuba Street Wellington
Telephone 49-537
Sign of Honest Workmanship

The Oram MILLINERY SPECIALISTS
MISS O. McFARLANE
Colonial Mutual Bldg. Customhouse Quay

The Scoullar Company Ltd.
Makers of Fine Furniture for 55 Years
WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

WELLINGTON
Lower Hutt City
HOWE & BROWN LTD.
Boot and Shoe Importers
First Class Repair Service
Lower Hutt City 95 High Street

ACKROYD'S BOOKSHOP
Books, Periodicals, Stationery
Quality and Service
Latest Books Always in Stock
76 HIGH STREET, LOWER HUTT CITY
Telephone 60.477
BRANCH: TRAFALGAR SQ., WATERLOO

R. J. Sheard
General Drapers and Men's Outfitters
27-35 High Street Lower Hutt City
Telephone 63.760

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Sergeant Pilchock
"Will someone please let go of the eraser!"

Caption Contest

Wide World

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the above picture published on March 25:

"Behind the 'Times'"
Mary Gammon, Silver Spring, Md.; Edna M. Welsby, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"4F or 2B"
Robert M. Tripp, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"Spring Fever"
A. N. Sweet, Long Beach, Calif.; Mary A. Avery, Los Angeles; Pvt. Wm. D. Denholm, Oscoda, Mich.; Mrs. F. Seib, St. Louis, Mo.; Ada Sharpy, Springfield, Mo.; Agnes F. Fernald, Providence; W. R. Motchkiss, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Under Cover"
Martha Baché, Washington, D. C.; Vera Vaughn, Chicago; Sidney J. Paine SK1c, U. S. Coast Guard; Ida M. Kaye, Lawrence, Mass.; Benj. Goldin, New York City; Lois W. Reeve, Kenwood, N. Y.; Clara Belle Mitchell, Dayton, Ohio.

"His Master's Choice"
Jane Birkenbeuel, Portland, Ore.

"Snooze Behind the News"
Mrs. LaVerne F. Smith, Cleveland; Joy Bullard, Waterville, Ohio; Margery Howe, Beverly Hills, Calif.

"Wearying of the Green"
Geo. S. Treher, Long Beach, Calif.

"The Pause That Refreshes"
Stella R. Jobe, Los Angeles; Loraine Edtin, West Hollywood, Calif.; Elsie Dennis, Chicago; Jane G. Welch, Boston, Mass.; Helen B. Kennelly, Brooklyn, N. Y.; S. Kujansu, New York.

"The Green Grass Grows All Around"
Lucy J. Matchett, Chicago; Rachel Ryle, Kansas City, Mo.

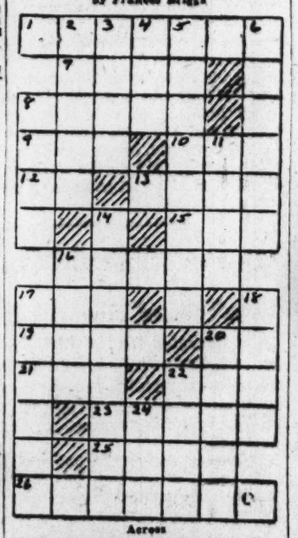
"All Quiet on the Home Front"
John B. Hitchcock, Ware, Mass.; Mrs. E. W. Greenshamer, Portland, Ore.

Special Forest Service

Forest Service parachute crews with their so-called smoke-jumpers will remain in service, although the forest fire season is over, to do rescue work in case of airplane crashes in remote back country.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who was "The Good Gray Poet"?
7—Where are tigers found?
8—Where would an Arctician dwell?
9—What is a fresh-water cyprinoid food fish of Europe?
10—If you owned a pet described as "Persian," it would probably be what?
12—Delivery (abbr.)
13—What is an antonym of "forte"?
15—Aeriform fluid.
16—What would interest a numismatologist?
17—Because.
19—What are those branches of learning taught in the academic course of colleges?
20—Where was Daniel Boone born (abbr.)?
21—What is an antelope of Africa?
23—What is a box, crib, or compartment, used as a receptacle or storage place?
25—What is a fresh-water mussel?
26—What content expects many rain?
27—What Scottish poet wrote "Hale Britannia"?

Down
2—Who wrote "Life's Little Ironies"?
3—Small island in what?
4—If you were an Inuit, it would be what?
5—Who composed opera "Cavalleria Rusticana"?
6—What city was birthplace of Jules Verne?
8—Famous "Triumphal March" is from what opera?
11—Exclamation of pity.
14—What fictional character had an inexhaustible leather-bottle trunk full of money, jewels, and finery?
16—Little Boy Blue's cow got into what?
17—What is a bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches, used for fuel or as a fascine?
18—Fairy's rod is what?
20—What is a baby grand?
22—What is a diagonal line of seam, cut, or stitching across a fabric?
24—Branch.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Those Days!

Gritts, the grocer, pulled his apron straight and put on an expansive smile, as the woman with the I'm-placing-a-thumping-big-order air entered the shop. She wanted some cheese.

"Yes, madam!" smirked Gritts, "I have some delightful Derbys, madam, a quantity of choice Cheddars, and also prime Cheshires."

Madam would like to taste some, if she could.

Gritts flourished his knife over this cheese and that. Madam nibbled at 11 different samples. Not one of them was quite what she wanted.

"Of course, madam," said Gritts at length, "if you require Stilton—" and he handed her a generous helping.

"Ah," nodded the woman, "that will do nicely! Now, I'll be getting home. I only wanted to bait a mouse-trap!"—Exchange.

Special Trenches

A recruit was trying to dodge military service. "I'm afraid my nearsightedness will prevent me from doing any actual fighting," he said.

The sergeant replied, "That's all right, old chap. We've got special trenches for the shortsighted ones—right close up to the enemy—you just can't miss seeing them."—Camp Wallace (Texas) Trainer.

A Forestry Party

For five or ten minutes of fun at your next get-together, try this "Forestry" game. Ask your guests to identify these trees:

What tree is a fish?—Bass.
What tree is an animal?—Ewe.
What tree is part of the hand —Palm.
What tree is a covering for an animal?—Fir.
What tree is a mineral used in building?—Lime.
What tree is a handy container for shipping?—Box.
What tree is a point of time?—Date.
What tree is two of a kind?—Pear.
What tree is a pestiferous insect?—Locust.
What tree is a very ancient joke?—Chestnut.
What tree is an officer in certain churches?—Elder.
What tree is a Book of the Bible?—Joshua.
What tree do you still have after you burn it?—Ash.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Kay Kato

"Are you ready?"

Naive Norwegians Needle Nazis

Unsuspecting Quislings Hail Norway's King

Norwegian sources tell us that "Hirdmannen," official publication of Quisling's storm-troopers, has been having a little tough luck with the poetry it publishes. One issue included what appeared to be a glowing tribute to German soldiery written by an unidentified contributor. It was not until after the poem had appeared in print that the red-faced editors discovered it was in reality an acrostic, the first letters of each line spelling out the message: "Long Live the King."

In a later issue the editors of "Hirdmannen" were again taken for a ride by the needling Norwegians. This time the Quisling publishers gave prominent position to a quatrain which in crude translation and with no effort to retain rhyme meter runs like this:

We hail thee, the Prussian Eagle.
Proud England soon lies in chains.
Naught but contempt we show the
Russian bear.
Nazism's Hirdman for freedom fights.

Splitting the stanza down the middle in the Norwegian version you get two perfect rhymes:

We hail thee.
Proud England:
Naught but contempt we show
Nazism's Hirdman.

The Prussian Eagle
Soon lies in chains;
The Russian Bear
For freedom fights.

Pro-American

Larchmont, N. Y.

When Toru Matsumoto and his wife took an apartment in this city, they joined with 20 other citizens in planting a Victory Garden. Most of the people with whom the Japanese couple came in contact were friendly. One morning, however, they found the new plants in their garden torn up by the roots and the place in ruins. A story appeared in the paper and within 24 hours indignant people of the town, strangers as well as friends, had given plants and restored the whole garden to its former condition.

In the end the incident benefited the Matsumotos, making clear their decidedly pro-American sympathies, and resulting in their unreserved acceptance by the entire community. It was disclosed that Toru Matsumoto had, as a student in Japan, been arrested by the "secret thought police" of Tokyo, and been beaten up because of an article he had written on peace, contrary to Japan's policy. He had left Japan on account of his opposition to its militaristic policy. Matsumoto is now working for the Federal Council of Churches, on a committee dealing with the resettlement of Japanese Americans.

Ceilings Measured

Cloud ceiling altitudes above airports are measured by triangulation, using a vertical beam of light and a simple instrument 1,000 feet from the light, by which the angle between the earth and lighted spot on the cloud is determined.

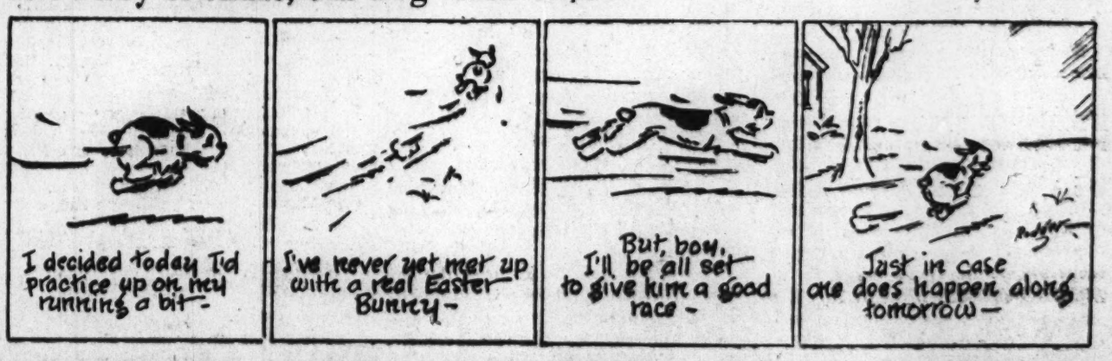
NEWS ITEM— AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY ANNOUNCES PROCESS FOR MAKING GASOLINE FROM FARM PRODUCTS.
GAS FROM FARM PRODUCTS IS O.K. BUT I WISH THEY WOULDN'T MAKE IT FROM JUMPING BEANS
SAM PLANTING HIS GAS CROP?
AY-yi-yi- ALWAYS USES A MULE TO STOMP IN THE SEEDS- SAVES HIS GAS MORE KICK OUT OF THE GAS
ALL I KNOW IS YOU JUST PUT IN THE VEGETABLES- TURN ON THE JUICE AND ZAMBO! YOU HAVE GAS
JOHN KEENE GASOLINE
I'D RECOMMEND ONION GAS, MR. STANLEY— IT'S POWERFUL AND HAS NO BACK FIRE

Just for Fun—*Thrill of Other Days*

By O'Malley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Snubs Prepares*

By Rodgers


I decided today I'd practice up on my running a bit-
I've never yet met up with a real Easter Bunny-
But, bow, I'll be all set to give him a good race-
Just in case one does happen along tomorrow-

The Adventures of Waddles—*Getting Acquainted*

By The Hagers

"Kiwi," said I, "you're something new, I've never seen a bird like you,-
No wings, in sight at any rate. Tell me, how do you navigate?"
"Don't worry. I have lots of fun," The kiwi answered. "Watch me run!"
"Don't run out on me. My mistake!" "Then don't fly off the handle, drake!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Consider the Danger Now

In extending the Stabilization Act beyond next June 30, Congress—if it is to provide the people with adequate defenses against inflation—must project its thoughts somewhat into the postwar period. And it would be well to consider such extension now rather than at a time when the urge to throw off wartime controls might understandably be irresistible.

This is emphasized by the report just made to President Roosevelt by the anti-inflation general staff—Messrs. Vinson, Bowles, Jones, and Davis. On the first anniversary of the "hold-the-line" order the stabilization chiefs report that living costs have been held "without change of any consequence," but warn that controls must be maintained.

The greatest inflationary threat now facing the United States is the immediate postwar threat. Deferred purchasing power represented by savings and war bonds in the hands of consumers is unprecedented in the Nation's history. Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, recently estimated before the Senate Banking Committee, now debating stabilization extension, that this deferred purchasing power now amounts to $194,000,000,000.

To turn this loose without controls while 11,000,000 men are yet mobilized (and it will take some months to demobilize them), and before factories are reconverted, and the national economy otherwise somewhat prepared for the impact, would be to wreak havoc with the economic order and bring disaster to many homes and disappointment to returning soldiers seeking opportunity.

On the other hand, if this deferred purchasing power can be kept pent up by price ceilings, rationing, and other controls until there is time to provide a supply of useful goods to match the demand, the country can proceed on a high plane of prosperity for an indefinite time, and develop within itself the healthy seed of progressive economic growth.

It is well known that the sharpest inflationary impact of the last war came a year and a half after hostilities ceased. That is a long time for Congress to look ahead, especially at this moment when no one can foresee the date on which the fighting will stop.

But the responsibility to be governed by past experience and by the obvious wisdom of the present confronts Congress now. The closest consideration must be given to providing the general laws to govern an orderly, yet flexible, change from the controls of war to the freedoms of peace. That is the demand of the times.

Education, Not Censorship

Not infrequently, in the effort to gain needed reforms, legislation is proposed which appears remedial, but which in effect would tend to defeat its very purpose. Such, it seems to this newspaper, are the Lynch and Dickstein bills pending in Congress. These bills would make it criminally punishable to send through the mails false and defamatory material inciting to racial or religious hatred, contempt, or ridicule.

The Post Office Department, rightly we feel, opposes the legislation on the ground that it violates the principle of free speech, and "would impose upon the department the undesirable task of deciding controversies between those seeking to discuss freely racial and religious issues and those who might consider certain of such discussions in violation of this law." Furthermore, it probably would drive the scurrilous propaganda into more subtle avenues, at the same time it operated to prevent the legitimate press and religious organizations from combating attacks in print. Even criticism of Japanese-Americans loyal to Hirohito might be banned, since Emperor-worship is part of the religion of Japan.

Individuals already have access to the courts in cases of libel, defamation, and slander. And the American Civil Liberties Union contends that an amendment of the postal laws to bar all anonymous printed matter from the mails would take care of most of the literature in question.

The aims of Labor chiefs, religious leaders, and social groups supporting the bills are laudable, but their ends could be served better by greater emphasis on educational programs teaching tolerance and brotherhood in schools, churches, labor unions, and elsewhere.

What France Wants

More clearly than at any time hitherto President Roosevelt in his Friday press conference disclosed his reasons for reluctance to grant full recognition to the French Committee of National Liberation. How would you determine self-determination? Mr. Roosevelt asks. Who knows what the people inside France want? Are the French people represented by those outside France?

This questioning of his questioners indicates that there is something more than a personal antipathy for General de Gaulle behind Mr. Roosevelt's attitude. Many people who know France well believe the Algiers regime cannot represent some elements in France. There are groups which fear that the Underground—on which much of the de Gaulle power rests—will be revolutionary. Others fear that "young men with arms" who have been persecuted by the absolutist-clerical Petain-Laval "collaborators" will be "undisciplined."

But there are other groups both of Frenchmen and Americans who wonder if the President is not still listening too readily to advisers who did not complain about Vichy being unrepresentative. What influences have caused Washington to support in Italy a regime headed by men who fought for the Axis, while in France it refuses to accept fully a regime headed by men who fought against the Axis before America ever entered the war?

The French Committee may not know what the people of France want, but it certainly knows better than discredited Presidential advisers who never seem to learn that one thing the French want is Frenchmen, not Americans, in control of their affairs.

The Movies' Anniversary

The movies will be 50 years old April 14. This is a birthday worth celebrating, for the "flicks" are seen by upwards of 80 million persons each week in the United States and their influence is beyond question. That they have an even greater job to do is fully comprehended by Will Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, who says the industry "must vision clearly its coming obligation in the days of peace."

Hollywood—and when we say Hollywood we mean the whole cinema industry—has widened the horizons of the average American by bringing to his neighborhood theater the daily activities of people in remote quarters of the globe. Much of this has come since Barnacle Bill and GI Joe have begun associating with these folk. Sympathetically, for the most part quite accurately, the films have interpreted the present world struggle, albeit at times in simplified fashion. Still, the accent—even though heavy at times—has always been on the right side.

The movies have a job to do for peace, yes—a job which emphasizes that "United Nations" is a term and a condition which must continue in force after the world lays down its arms. The fiftieth anniversary of the films is an opportune moment to begin it.

Old Hat

Put on your old gray bonnet with the *new* ribbons on it—that's the way the old song is revised for Easter in wartime Britain. The old bonnet, obviously, is revised too, because new ones are not so plentiful as they used to be.

But don't think that making an Easter hat out of the one you wore two or three years ago is just a matter of putting a new bow where it looks best or of making the old felt look like new plush. The real problem is not to make the old hat look as pretty as it ever did. That might give male members of the household, working out postwar projects, one idea too many.

The object must be to make the hat look surprisingly nice for wartime but by no means attractive enough for a peacetime Easter. The achievement must at one and the same time show what can be done to an old hat and what definitely *can't* be done, and to do so in such a way that any male can easily get the point.

An amateur naturalist of our acquaintance says songwriters should teach the facts of life. Lambs, he says, won't eat any kind of ivy he ever offered them.

That fellow who took unto himself three wives, with Easter staring him in the face, certainly was a glutton for punishment.

Big Game Hunter

What a Paratrooper Thinks About

(From a California Paratrooper)

Dear Mom:

Boy! Jumping out of a plane is certainly an experience. We pack our parachutes the night before we jump and adjust the harness. The next morning we get up at 5:30 and eat, then go to the chute room and get our chutes. Then we go to the "sweat sheds" and put them on. We stand there and are inspected. All this time we are sweating it out. The jump is a terrible feeling. You LIKE everything about the jump, but your instinct keeps telling you to keep sitting there.

We go out on a "sweat bench" on the side of the field. Then our plane comes in. We stand up and file into the plane. Twelve men per stick, and two sticks per plane. The plane rolls out to the end of the runway with the motors idling. It gets to the end of the field and stops. The motors start roaring and warming up. The plane vibrates so much, you think it will fall apart. Then we start to move.

By that time the bolts that hold in your stomach come loose. We tear across the ground bouncing, then one final bounce, and we clear the ground. Your stomach goes up a couple of inches. You look out the vacant place where the door should be and see the ground getting smaller. That doesn't affect you at all. Then comes the command, "Unfasten your safety belts and light up" (light up your cigarettes). I just give a stick of gum a thorough workout.

By this time you are so nervous, you are shaking so much you can't hold your hand out. You look across the plane at the other fellows' faces—some have sorta half-hearted smiles. We yell a lot to relieve the nervous tension. The jump-master tells us about the wind and drift.

Then the excitement starts. He says, "Put out your cigarettes and get ready." You adjust the snap fastener in your left hand and Man! what the next command does to you. He says, "Stand up." By this time you are so weak you can hardly move and you are barely breathing.

"Sound off for equipment check": "12?" "O. K.!" "11?" "O. K." down the line to "one?" Then, "Stand in the door and close up." By this time you are praying, wishing you were somewhere else and saying over and over, "What in heck am I doing here?" Then, "Is everybody ready?" "Yeah." "Well, let's go."

You see the first man jump out. Then you don't remember anything till you slam your foot on the door sill and jump. That's the time you wish you were anywhere else but here. You feel yourself hit by the 100-miles-per-hour prop blast and are whipped around in space, somersaulting and flipping. You count 1,000, 2,000, 3,000. Wham! You are slapped around and feel like you were hit by the tail fin, but it is a very gratifying feeling. You slip and slide, keeping out of each other's way and then you hit the ground. It feels as if your boots were wrapped around you. It isn't real bad, though. You start breathing again. RICHARD

P. S. I'll decode this when I get home.

(From an American Army Captain in Assam, India, to his 8-year-old son)

Dear Morgan:

Mother sent me a wonderful picture of you. It was taken just after you had received a hundred in spelling. I am proud of you, keep it up. . . .

Yes, we will go camping and fishing when I get back. It will be lots of fun to be with you. By that time you will be a Cub and we can do some Cub tests together. How are you at cooking? Could you cook a meal for me out in the woods? Let us try something like that when I return. . . .

There is a big mother elephant here where I live. She has a baby that is two months old, almost old enough to go to school. He can just barely walk beneath his mother's belly and this morning I saw him stand underneath his mother and sway forwards and backwards in order to scratch his back.

The mother elephant works all day pulling loads of bamboo poles from the jungle to where huts are being built and she goes about her work in a quiet, steady sort of way. There is a mahout who sits up on her neck and guides her with his bare feet placed in back of her big flopping ears. If he wants her to go to the right, he presses with his right foot. This morning it was raining and the mahout had an umbrella over his head. Sometimes, especially when the sun is warm, he wears a great big saucer-shaped hat made of banana leaves and reeds. It is about 2½ feet across.

Some trips which the mother makes take her across the river and in the deepest part at the crossing point the water comes up to her belly. That is just about as deep as the baby elephant is high so he is almost submerged. If it is too deep, he can swim and hold his trunk up for air, for when an elephant swims he is practically covered by water except for the trunk which he holds up like a periscope.

Occasionally, the children here like to pull the baby's tail. He does not like that and attempts to back away. Meanwhile, the mother goes about her business and does not pay much attention. The little one is usually left behind a bit as he tries to get away from the tail-pullers. Then he runs in his awkward sort of way to catch up.

A few days ago, we got some pomelos, a big fruit like a grapefruit. It is very sour but we eat it occasionally in order to have a taste of fresh fruit. Thank you for the writing paper you sent to me for Christmas, son. FATHER

(From a serviceman in the South Pacific, whose son, a Marine, had been killed, to his mother in America.)

I know what a tough job the Marines have over here, and how much their life is worth. I certainly have seen enough of this war, and am very much disappointed in the ones that are running it. They don't have shipping to get the things over here that we need to eat, but they can find plenty of shipping to bring whisky and beer over here to the officers, and they have fresh meat, too. I don't like to complain, but it sure is a shame the way the boys that do the work and fighting are treated. I think everyone should share alike over here.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Unions' Financial Returns

One section of the new tax bill, subject of hot argument and the spark that touched off the recent congressional crisis, requires that labor unions make informational returns of receipts and expenditures. No taxes are to be levied.

Whatever the merits and deficiencies of other parts of the bill, this section is certainly a step forward. It should be welcomed by honest labor leaders and by the rank and file.

The only persons who can lose by the new law are those crooked union leaders or parasitic racketeers who are bleeding union members and enriching themselves. They will, of course, find it more difficult to divert union funds, if financial reports have to be made.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

For Free Trade Unionism

It may now be definitely stated that not a single Communist or party-line follower has been elected to any local office in the ILGWU elections held in the past four weeks in Greater New York. In several of the locals where the domestic totalitarians had representatives on executive boards or elected business agents two years ago, they suffered a total eclipse and their vote in some locals was cut nearly in half. To make the débâcle unanimous, not a single convention delegate of the Communist persuasion has been elected from this territory.

This is about the cleanest mop-up of Communist influence in the ILGWU in the past twenty years, and a decisive victory for progressive trade unionism.—*Justice*, organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

On Women at the Peace Table

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

You probably know, Mrs. Roosevelt's press conferences aren't exactly like other Washington press conferences. The "girls" go up to the Monroe Room on the second floor of the White House, sit on chairs in a semi-circle around Mrs. Roosevelt on a davenport, and have a kind of chit-chat on all kinds of public affairs that should interest women.

Mostly, we ask Mrs. Roosevelt questions, as at other press conferences. Sometimes, though, we throw in our opinions and a few bits of information. Once in a while we surmise that Mrs. Roosevelt may get as much out of the conferences as we do.

At the conference this week, we got on the subject of women at the peace table. Someone asked Mrs. Roosevelt if she had read Mrs. Walter Ferguson's newspaper column saying that Mrs. Roosevelt had inferentially nominated herself for the peace table in a Reader's Digest article this month.

She quickly denied that this was true, flatly declaring that "nothing" could make her take a "public job of any kind." Our thoughts immediately went back to the OCD and her troubles there. Maybe she was right in protesting that she had never carried responsibility necessary to building up the wisdom necessary for a world peacemaker in these days. She hastened to add that she thought there should be women at the peace table and at every preliminary conference.

So we all began casting around for women peacemakers. What woman does the United States have that knows enough about foreign affairs to sit in a peace conference and at the same time has the vision, courage, and warmheartedness that women in this country would want their representative to have?

"How about Anne O'Hare McCormick?" someone asked. Mrs. McCormick writes foreign affairs for the New York Times and has gathered background in practically every European capital.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she thought Mrs. McCormick was probably as well equipped to be a peace conference delegate as any American woman today.

Someone asked about Pearl Buck. Mrs. Roosevelt wasn't quite so sure of her soundness. Perhaps she was thinking of Miss Buck's warning a few months back that the United Nations had already lost the war because of their race prejudice.

Mrs. Ferguson had mentioned Dorothy Detzer of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom as a possible appointee. But when her name was mentioned at the press conference the undercurrent of protests indicated that her pacifism has cost her popularity since the days when she fomented the Nye munitions investigation.

A National Woman's Party devotee suggested Alice Paul, their national chairman. Mrs. Roosevelt said she did not know Miss Paul and let the suggestion go at that.

Another reporter asked about Vera Micheles Dean, researcher for the Foreign Policy Association. Mrs. Roosevelt replied that she knew Mrs. Dean only through her writings which she indicated were quite informative, but added that she did not know her personally and so could not decide whether she had the characteristics necessary to a peacemaker.

What about some of the Congresswomen? Yes, Mrs. Roosevelt said, she thought some of them would do.

The question was raised as to whether a woman peacemaker should not have an international viewpoint. May Craig, who writes for Maine newspapers, said she thought an American delegate would chiefly need to know America and what the American people wanted. Yes, said Mrs. Roosevelt, but unless she understands the rest of the world, she may overlook things that may be of great importance to maintaining the peace and hence to the welfare of the United States in years to come.

Mrs. Roosevelt asked if many of the reporters had read John Hersey's "Bell for Adano." A few raised their hands. She went on to explain that the bell around which the story is laid was very important to the Italians, whereas to most Americans it meant nothing. That showed why it is necessary for a few non-experts at each conference to have a general knowledge of the people of the whole world and a sense of fair play for all.

Seated beside Mrs. Roosevelt through all this, by coincidence, was Genevieve Tabouis, the French journalist, who has seen many an international conference bloom and fade. Some of us thought we almost detected a faint glint of hope in her tired eyes as she listened to these frank searchings of American womanhood.

This Thing We Call Space

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

Today, as we listen to the reproduced human voice of one speaking in Australia, Cairo, or London, the realization is that our concept of space and distances has, in a decade or a score of years, changed as greatly as had that of the people generally in a century, or a score of centuries. Except that the sense of touch is not gratified, the illusion—or is it the realization?—of the elimination of space or distance is all but complete.

Men of the air, and men in the air, travel now with the speed of the fleetest birds, projecting their human or bodily presence with slightly less speed than that attained by the human voice carried on wireless waves from mountain to mountain and from sea to sea. What even greater speed the human projectile may attain in days to come cannot be estimated. The weather-beaten oxcart of our forebears stands now where perhaps the shining automobile of today will rust away in some not distant tomorrow.

Less than a century ago, the journey from New England and New York State to the then sparsely settled Mississippi Valley section of the Middle West required weeks of travel by wagon, or many days by rail and lake and river boats. A visit "back East," or even "down the river" was an event in the experiences of families, clans, and neighborhoods. On winter evenings, by the kitchen stove, marvelous tales were told by some daring and tireless traveler recently returned from Bangor, Maine, or Boston. But the narrator need not just have returned. His adventures were just as interesting and exciting when told and retold winter after winter.

Those living in the Stone Age did the best they could under the circumstances, and moved some distance upward in the scale of obedience and understanding. So, too, have the people of succeeding eras and succeeding generations. To us of this era it seems that their progress was slow because, according to our estimate of values, they lacked the ingenious devices which supply today the voices speaking across oceans and the wings which carry human cargoes with the speed of wind over mountains and deserts, some to fight and some to preach the gospel of peace.

Lest we forget, let us be reminded that in the great invisible log-book in which each of us, individually, keeps a record of what we are reminded are "the deeds done here in the body," there is a column marked clearly and plainly set apart, labeled "Under the Circumstances." Generously we agree that our prehistoric sires, dames, aunts and uncles did the best they could under conditions then existing. In the little column referred to here we must set down what advance we are making, spiritually rather than materially, in the reasonably full enjoyment of the things we have devised and now possess.

The master of the house in the Stone Age imagined the neighbor on the other side of the barrier of boulders was his enemy until he learned that he and all others in the valley could be friends, each helpful to the others. As a fuller realization of neighborliness was gained by contact, by improved means of travel, by speeding up transmission of the written word and finally of the spoken voice, new and wider friendships were formed and hopeful peoples believed that with understanding, human hatreds were forgotten.

In our individual and collective columns marked "Under the Circumstances" there must be written, either by ourselves or by a less partial scrivener and recorder, such alibis and pleas in extenuation as can be devised and formulated by the ingenious methods we so readily employ. But do not let it be asserted by us who are arraigned, or by special pleaders in our defense, that the opportunity to cement and perpetuate a universal friendship and world-wide brotherhood was denied us, or that it was in any way lacking.

Sacred writ, and the histories written in defense of human philosophies, record the annihilation by rival factions of offending neighbors. But this did not bring lasting peace. There must be a shorter and surer road, through time and space, to the haven of human harmony.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months ... $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Magazine Section

WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, APRIL 8, 1944

Photo by Acme, U. S. Coast Guard

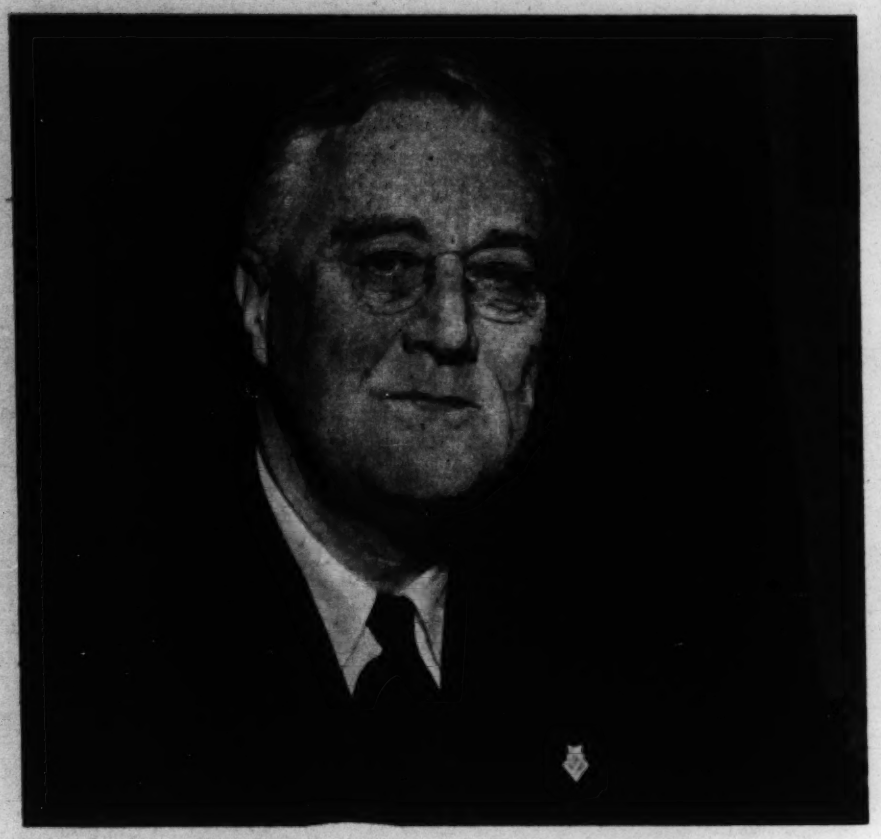
AMERICAN WOMEN ON THE MARCH—The Official Translation of "WAVES" Is "Women Appointed for Voluntary Emergency Service"—See "It's Time to Draft Mary," *Page 6*

Candidate Roosevelt: Democratic "Must"? - - - *By Richard Lee Strout* - - - **Page Two**

Candidate Roosevelt: Democratic "Must"?

By Richard Lee Strout

Sixth in Series of Presidential Profiles



PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

Harris & Ewing, Associated Press Photos

President on Tour, Waves His Hat From Train Platform at Detroit. Lower Pictures, Left to Right: Mr. Roosevelt Radiocasts His Gratitude to the Nation for Contributions to His Special Charity Fund; Mrs. Roosevelt and the President Examine Copy of the Journal of Capt. Philip Cook, Discoverer of Australia; President Roosevelt's Pet Scottie, Falla, Listens to Band Concert With His Master at Fort Riley, Kansas

THE WHITE HOUSE these days is surrounded by armed guards. Passers-by on Pennsylvania Avenue are not allowed to walk on the side nearest the Executive Mansion but must cross the street. Some 400 soldiers are stationed in the neighborhood to give day-and-night protection. They are conspicuous in trench helmets, fixed bayonets, and white, pipe-clayed leggings.

There are unusual difficulties in seeing Mr. Roosevelt, too. There are twice-weekly press conferences but sometimes he is in Quebec, sometimes in Teheran, sometimes at sea or in the air. The reporter requires special credentials now, even when the President is at hand. There is an elaborate White House card, and there are police, soldiers, and secret servicemen all along the route from the Pennsylvania Avenue sentry box to the very portals of the circular study itself.

But the man himself hasn't changed. There he sits with a smile behind the flat-topped desk covered with mascots. The lines of the face are deeper than in 1932, the hair is grayer, but the essential personality is the same. It's the world that's changed.

* * *

In the New Deal heydey, 135,000,000 Americans watched the President, with affection or distaste, hope or fear, applause or hisses. Today Mr. Roosevelt moves on a world stage. It is to Roosevelt that 180,000,000 Russians look when they think of their fabulous, capitalistic ally across the sea. It's a caricature of Roosevelt's uptilted chin that the Chinese wall artist scrawls with a stick to symbolize the friend in America of 400,000,000 Asiatics; it is Roosevelt whom certain rash British newspapers, indiscreetly but certainly representatively, urge Americans to re-elect. And from another viewpoint it is the Roosevelt face, figure, and name that the Nazi propaganda broadcasts villify and excoriate.

Any President, at such a time, would have a symbolic world quality; the fact is, however, that the war is here and Roosevelt is the symbol. Change of leadership now would of course necessitate creating a new symbol.

Man or symbol, Mr. Roosevelt is not much changed. He is optimistic. He can brush troubles aside and be gay. He is utterly, supremely confident. He gets his relaxation more and more by human contacts.

The other day news photographers were ushered into the President's study by William Hassett, a White House secretary, sometimes called "the deacon" because of his mild, long, kindly face. There were to be "shots" of visiting British celebrities.

Suddenly Mr. Roosevelt exclaimed, severely, "Well—where's the culprit?"

To his amazement, Mr. Hassett was pushed forward. Mr. Roosevelt then gleefully introduced him as the new Presidential Secretary, making him the third of a triumvirate of influential men. It was the first that Mr. Hassett knew of it and tears came to his eyes. It became a warm-hearted family affair—President, British notables, news photographers, secretariat.

* * *

Few men have elicited such personal devotion as Mr. Roosevelt. It is a fault as well as a virtue. Mr. Roosevelt seems congenitally incapable of discharging members of his official family so long as they are loyal—even incompetents. Most observers agree that the Roosevelt cabinet suffers from inefficiency, age, dry-rot. Mr. Roosevelt characteristically meets the problem by creating a new superstructure while leaving the old one alone. His cabinet is really Hopkins, Byrnes, Vinson, Nelson, Marshall, King, Leahy and others, none of whom occupy the old conventional posts. One of the most persistent charges against Roosevelt is executive inefficiency.

And yet the candid observer—after 20 years in Washington—is left with some doubts. Wilson and Hoover were efficient, weren't they? The American Presidency is a queer job. It has a peevish board of directors at one side, Congress; and a fickle mass of stockholders on the other, the voters. You need more than efficiency in the White House, you need to be a public relations expert.

Mr. Roosevelt's friends assert that this war has been managed more efficiently than any other war in American history. And they add that Mr. Roosevelt's position on world affairs has been established and is well known.

There is a parallel now, perhaps deceptive, with 1920. Democrat Wilson led the U. S. A. up to the League; Republican Harding led it away again. A candidate's own professions do not always tell his position. Internationalists like Taft, Hughes, Wickersham, Root, Lowell and the like—deceived by Candidate Harding's masterly obfuscation—in a famous joint statement in 1920 guaranteed his League support. On election night, however, Harding declared the League "deceased." Some cautious voters will ask themselves today: Could this happen again, after World War II?

Mr. Roosevelt's internationalism was certainly on record, even before the war. There was his "Good Neighbor" policy; and Mr. Hull's reciprocal trade agreements.

For 20 years isolationism had dominated America. The Nye "munitions trust" investigation had capitalized post-war cynicism and written a rigid Neutrality Act. Then came the European war. If that attitude and law had remained Hitler might be in London today.

* * *

Mr. Roosevelt, however, put through the destroyers-for-bases trade; followed it with Lend-Lease. Another President might have done nothing and let Hitler win.

Mr. Roosevelt faced strong opposition. Since 1944 is a political year, it is necessary to recall the direction which politics took.

Long before Pearl Harbor, to carry out the preparedness program, it was necessary to modify the Arms Embargo Act. Both in Senate and House, Republicans opposed the move. They voted 15 to 8 against modification in the Senate; 143 to 21 in the House.

Mr. Roosevelt proposed Lend-Lease; Republicans voted 17 to 10 against it in the Senate; 135 to 24 against it in the House.

Republicans voted against adoption of the Universal Draft Act, 10 to 8 in the Senate; 112 to 52 in the House.

Later, Republicans voted against extension of military service, 17 to 13 in the Senate; 133 to 21 in the House.

Republicans also voted against final repeal of the Neutrality Act, 21 to 6 in the Senate; 137 to 22 in the House.

This is not said critically, since many people's views have subsequently changed. Yet the fact remains, not one of these five crucial bills would have become law if left to the Republican votes.

Mr. Roosevelt, probably more than any other President, walks today with a sense of history. It fills his speeches and actions. It is perhaps appropriate, therefore, to go to the calm historians for an appraisal of the man. Two favorable estimates will be mentioned here.

* * *

Professors Samuel Eliot Morison and Henry Steele Commager end their two-volume American History with a characterization of Mr. Roosevelt as one who "combined qualities that perhaps no President since Jefferson possessed in equally happy proportions.

"He had political acumen, the ability to work through established political machinery and to champion reform without antagonizing party bosses. He had great personal magnetism. . . . He did not distrust scholarship in politics . . . combined audacity and courage; he was conscious of ultimate ends, opportunistic as to means, and preferred compromise to strife. He knew how to dramatize himself and his policies and how to create a favorable climate in which to work."

The famous historian, Charles A. Beard, writing on "Roosevelt's Place in History," concluded:

"Even when his most severe Republican critics have finished their indictments, it remains a fact that President Roosevelt has made a more profound impression upon the political, social, and economic thought than any, or all, of his predecessors."

This is the man who today appears to be making his fourth bid for the White House seat—a seat which no man before him has occupied longer than two terms.

Promise in the Balkans

By Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic

I AM A FERVENT BELIEVER in the future of the Balkans. I am certain the masses there will witness a postwar development which was never thought possible or even dreamed of before. In this development Yugoslavia will be called upon to play one of the leading parts.

Our generation is passing through a period of great historical transformation. In this wide frame, the war which is being waged today has a deep and lasting social purpose. This war as a liberating process is a continuation of the war of 1914-18, which was fought to "make the world safe for democracy." The last war brought the light of freedom into certain areas of Southeastern Europe, which up till then lived under the shadow of medieval feudalism and autocracy. The Hapsburgs have disappeared. Czechoslovakia has arisen as a free and democratic republic.

At the end of the last war the Yugoslavs obtained their national unity and were able to organize their common national home, but this great achievement was largely handicapped by the failure of the prewar Yugoslav ruling groups to live up to democratic standards and to lead the country in accordance with the recognized principles of constitutional liberalism. Among the large masses of the Yugoslav people, whose democratic spirit and liberal tendencies are well known, the introduction of dictatorial rule and the suppression of individual liberties provoked a widespread outburst of dissatisfaction and uhrest. This oligarchical power was of course organized on the basis of the protection of the interests of a few, while disregarding completely those of millions.

Such was the psychological background in Yugoslavia when, after the German invasion, Milhailovic and Tito suddenly emerged on the Yugoslav military and political scene. Their appearance was a result of the guerrilla warfare which was started in the country almost on the very first day after the German occupation. This warfare was of very real value to the Allied military commanders, but behind it all many other and vital things were happening. During all these months and years we have indeed witnessed the growth of a strong and widespread national movement which is directly related to the problem of postwar planning and reconstruction. All the powerful liberal forces which were kept under by the dictatorial rule in prewar Yugoslavia were now set in motion. The guerrilla fighting developed thus into a major political issue, the ultimate aim of which was to challenge the power of Fascism and to promote the world cause of democracy and liberalism.

* * *

General Mihailovic, as everybody knows, was involved in this issue in a way which in the end gravely compromised his prestige and popularity. Marshal Tito remained the sole leader of the national liberation movement, which was sweeping with an irresistible force from one end of the country to the other. He raised the banner of uncompromising struggle against our enemies. He made a stern appeal to all Yugoslavs regardless of their national, religious, and historical background, asking them to join their forces in this global struggle. He spoke of brotherhood, fellowship, equality, and love. He spoke the language they understood and liked. He and his followers fought with an amazing courage and endurance. They met with complete success. They control now a large and well-organized army which is pinning down more German divisions in the Balkans than the combined British and American armies in Italy.

The position which has developed since may be obscure in many respects, but if viewed in the light of these over-all events and trends it is not so complicated. The old ruling groups are gradually disintegrating. They have not had the vision to see that moral and spiritual rebirth is their only salvation. They have gone on fighting each other and spreading the infection of separatism, factionalism, hatred, and disunity. The time is rapidly approaching when they will have to put an end to it. Their disappearance is today a major European and world interest.

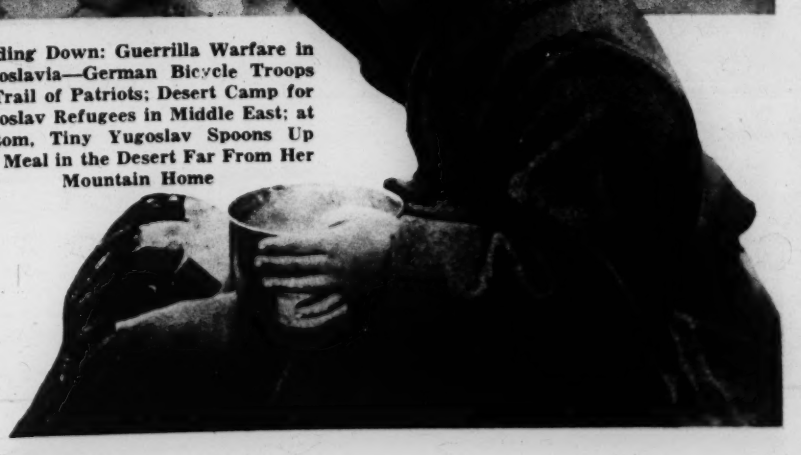
But behind all is a new and healthy spirit coming from the ranks of Marshal Tito's Partisans. The masses standing behind him are linked by the most powerful ties of mutual respect, self-sacrifice, association, and truth. They represent a regenerated social *milieu* involving millions of men, women, and children. This personal and national change is one of the most remarkable social phenomena in the present war.

It is out of this spirit that a strong and united Yugoslavia will arise at the end of the war. The organic basis is already firmly established.

Marshal Tito's provisional government and parliament are composed of a proportionate number of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, just as his fighting forces are. His social and constitutional program is definitely formulated. The main items are: inviolability of private property, full opportunity for initiative in industry and the economic field, democratic rights and liberties for all, parliamentary regime, federal organization of the state, autonomous rule, and so on. And in proclaiming this constructive program he appeals to all Yugoslavs to give up their artificially maintained feuds and join in promoting their better and happier future.

Associated Press Photos

Yugoslavia's Famed Partisan Leader, Marshal Josip Broz (Left), Better Known as Marshal Tito, With Major Gen. Koca Popovic, Commander of Partisan First Army Corps



Reading Down: Guerrilla Warfare in Yugoslavia—German Bicycle Troops on Trail of Patriots; Desert Camp for Yugoslav Refugees in Middle East; at Bottom, Tiny Yugoslav Spoons Up Her Meal in the Desert Far From Her Mountain Home

I should think the future organization of all Balkan states will be carried through on similar lines. The people in these countries have lived under very much the same social and political conditions and if they have not all reacted openly in the same way as the Greeks and the Yugoslavs, I am sure their intimate feelings and sentiments cannot be very much different. I hope that when this transformation comes, a way will be found to link them together and create a strong spirit of Balkan unity in whatever form it may be practicable. I should particularly like to see a regenerated Bulgaria, animated by a new good-neighbor policy, bring its full contributive share to the future welfare of the Balkans.

* * *

In this coming arrangement the position of Italy will have to be reviewed. The Yugoslavs do not have any other thoughts in regard to their Adriatic neighbor than to live with its numerous people in friendliness and peace. But new and anti-Fascist Italy, too, must understand that the Balkans are not to be treated as a ground for foreign colonization and that the 700,000 Yugoslavs, who at the end of the last war were handed over to Italy, must now join their common Yugoslav home.

Russia has always openly and definitely manifested its interest in the people's liberation movement in Yugoslavia. Great Britain has given a most encouraging statement to this same effect in Winston Churchill's recent speech in the House of Commons. The Government of the United States still has to make its final say. I am sure this great democracy will not stand for any form of rule which it itself would not tolerate for a minute in its own country.

The main problem is unity. It is the problem of the Serbs, of the Croats, of the Slovenes, of the Balkans, and of all the United Nations. It is the problem over which the present Yugoslav internal battle is being waged. In this battle, there are on the one side the old, disunited, and disuniting political groups which are personified by the prewar dictatorial and oligarchical regimes. On the other, there are the new and strongly united forces of Marshal Tito which have rallied the democratic, liberal, and progressive elements in all the parts of the country.

[Excerpts from a speech delivered at a recent meeting of the Foreign Policy Association in New York.]

How America Sprouted Wings

By Neal Stanford

How Young America sprouted wings is a story that even now can't all be told. But enough can be to make every American's chest expand an inch or two with pride—pride in Gen. "Hap" Arnold's creation from scratch of the world's biggest and best air force, of a team of 2,385,000 men with more than 145,000 planes ready to out-Barnum Barnum by staging the biggest aerial show on earth.

Perhaps not the keystone in the construction of this leviathan of the air but certainly foundation stones were the dozen or so World War I pilots and few non-military fliers who in the dark days of May, 1939, without a penny or promise underwrote the Army's primary flight program. They were the country's private flying school operators, barnstorming circus men of the air with the "know-how" and "can-do" characteristic of American enterprise.

There was Maj. C. C. Moseley, World War I pursuit pilot with Rickenbacker and Quentin Roosevelt, Arnold's aid in France. There were former combat pilots: W. P. Long of Dallas, Texas; H. S. Darr of Chicago; Max Balfour of Tulsa, Oklahoma, trainer for Britain of American Eagle Squadrons; Oliver L. Parks of St. Louis, holder of the Civil Aeronautics Administration's No. 1 certificate of approval for flying schools; Claude Ryan of San Diego, California. A couple of post-War-I fliers joined the group: Allan Hancock of Los Angeles, who outfitted the old Southern Cross and made possible the first trans-Pacific flight by Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith; and E. S. Sias, Lincoln, Nebraska, Lindbergh's flight instructor.

Tucked away in General Arnold's report to Secretary Stimson last January was this brief hint of the unheralded patriotism and remarkable accomplishments of these few in those days of crisis:

"To provide airmen to fly the planes being built (January, 1939) it was necessary to expand Army Air Force training facilities at once. The Army Air Forces did not have sufficient instructors to train 2,400 pilots. To build another Randolph Field to handle 500 pilots a year would take five years. The idea was being criticized as being against precedent, but heads of our civilian flying schools were called in by the Army Air Force. They were to get ready to teach huge classes in primary flight. The Army Air Force could offer them no contracts at the time to justify complete change-overs of their programs, but the flying schools immediately prepared to help handle the pilots. . . . We could not possibly have trained so many airmen so quickly without these schools."

That much is on the record. But the real, the truly American, the dramatic story of how these War I pilots, these aerial barnstormers, jumped into the breach and under Army leadership saved six precious months or more in building America's powerful Air Force is only now tellable.

Think back to May, 1939. Czechoslovakia had been crushed. The Rome-Berlin Axis openly announced a military as well as political alliance, Britain adopted conscription, King George and Queen Elizabeth were cementing Empire and Anglo-American relations with a trip to Ottawa and Washington. War was in the wind and approaching tornado velocity.

Quietly, without fanfare, General Arnold called these private flying school operators to Washington. "War seems inevitable," he told them. "There's a job to be done and done quickly. The Army hasn't the flight facilities to do it. It hasn't the money. You've got to do it. You've got to train, feed, and house our cadets."

Can do? Will do? Must do!

They flew home. They rushed buildings, hangars, mess halls. Without a contract, a letter of intent, any memorandum, they drove ahead. In six weeks, training started.

It is a year later. The United States is still not at war. But France is tottering. Western civilization is crumbling before one's eyes. There is doubt England can hold.

"Hap" Arnold called the operators again. "Look," he said, "the last gong's sounded. Expand! We've got to have schools for 400, not 40. We'll tell you where to put them. You build them. How about six weeks to get operating?

"By the way," he said. (They knew what was coming.) "No money. You found it before. You'll have to find it again. I don't have any."

Again the operators flew home. These were no four-corners flying fields the Army wanted. These would cost a quarter of a million, a half million apiece.

Anyone want to put half a million in a flier? Yes, these men did, or they knew men that would. They mortgaged their property. They hocked their wives' jewelry. They got the money. They built the fields. They trained the pilots. They got America in the air.

Today, responsible for all primary flight training of the Air Forces, these fields are taking on new assignments. Of the 64 schools operating in the South and West, four are giving basic training as well. One trains only women pilots. British, French, Brazilians are learning to fly at others of these privately operated, now Government-owned, schools.

Yes, Uncle Sam finally came through with the money. It was 1942. Pearl Harbor was history. Money was no longer an issue. The Army bought the schools. It now pays the operators on an air-hour basis, plus daily allowance for pilots' room and board.

There's money, but not millions, in operating these fields. Like other war contracts, those with these air field oprators are open to renegotiation—are renegotiated regularly.

What of the future?

Here speculation enters. Only vision and time can provide the answers. There will always be an Air Force, a good-sized, modernized one, too. For this is the Air Age and America is in it.

So, in peacetime why dismantle these air schools? Why knock them down as war surpluses? With a couple of months' training under military supervision, all qualified young Americans could learn to fly. And should war ever threaten again, the country would not be caught short of pilots.

To repeat, this is all speculation. Still, this one thing seems sure. This war got young America into the air. It likes it there. And, it's going to stay there.

Associated Press, Wide World Photos

Top: "Ten Acres" of Aviation Cadets at San Antonio, Texas. Middle: Gen. Henry H. Arnold Waves Good-by as He Boards Clipper for Overseas. Bottom: Student Flier at Souther Field, Americus, Georgia, Gets Final Instructions on the "Flight Line"

Chicago's "Royal Family" of Auctioneers

By Grace Miller

YOU MIGHT CALL THEM the "Royal Family" of auctioneers. Certainly they have every right to the name, as you shall see. In 50 years they've auctioned everything from 5-cent notions to World's Fair buildings, circus camels, horse cars, automobiles and buggy factories.

The Winternitzes started winning their auctioneering crowns back in 1893, when Samuel L. Winternitz stepped up onto a platform in Chicago and put the Columbian Exposition buildings under the hammer.

Today the present members of "Samuel L. Winternitz & Co." are looking fondly (and rightly so) at a letter from the U. S. Treasury Department, thanking them for helping to sell nearly $50,000,000 worth of war bonds. They sold them by putting their auctioneering monkeyshines to work auctioning off the services of millionaires and debutantes, who promised to do such things as carry out ashes, make soup, saw wood, or mind the baby. And they auctioned off other things for war bond sales—the recipes of famous chefs (at the chefs' request), candy, and manufacturers' machinery.

In between, all these 50 years, the Winternitzes have seen history marching by in Chicago and across the country. Had, in fact, a part of it. They've been troupers in the auction business.

Today the firm of Samuel L. Winternitz & Co. is carried on by two sons of the founder—Adolph J. and Lester R.—"princes" if you will—and by two nephews, Norman A. Levy and Milton H. Morris, whom you might call "dukes." Last, though far from least, there's the "Royal Princess"—Mrs. Minnie Levy.

No one would dispute her title.

Mrs. Levy is short and slight, with silver gray hair. It's well cut and modishly arranged with a spunky little pompadour that bobs and accents her commands. For commanding she is, as befits a Royal Princess, and the younger members of the firm grant her deference. She barks a bit sometimes, and makes them "step about," but a twinkle in her brown eyes belies the bark, and everyone loves her for it.

Mrs. Levy is richly endowed with humor. When asked her first name, she sparkled with the reply: "Wouldn't you know it was Minnie?"

This "Royal Princess" began her part in the auction business when a slip of a girl. She was auction clerk for Samuel Winternitz then, and she's auction clerk now, though she's tried to retire "a hundred times." The company won't let her. Whenever an important auction comes up, they draft her. Nobody, they say, can fill her place.

As auction clerk, Mrs. Levy is the court of last resort, should ever there be an argument between the auctioneer and a buyer. Her figures are accurate and final. She's imperturbable as the Sphinx amidst auction chaos, and people marvel at her. Buyers may shout to drown each other out, pandemoniums reign, but Mrs. Levy on her auction cart just keeps writing along in her record book. The only voice she hears is the auctioneer's—"Going, go-i-n-g, GONE!"

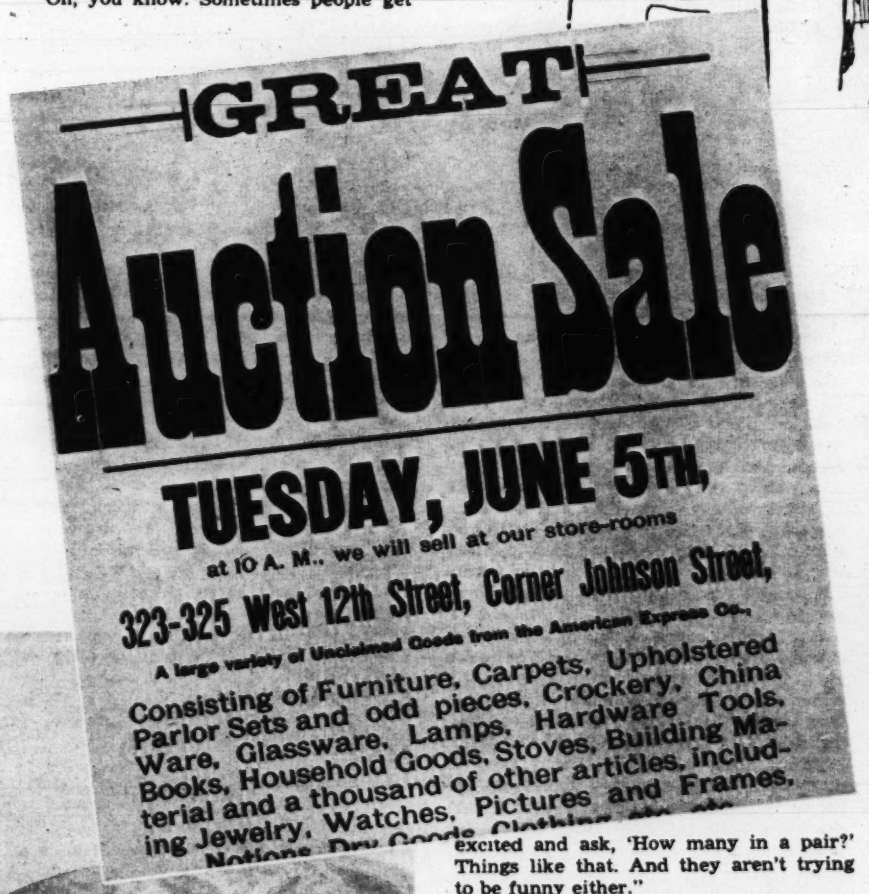
She scorns adding machines and does all the figuring "in her head." In a jiffy she can tell at the end of an auction what the total sales were. And during an auction she makes out the customers' bills.

Ask her how she does it, and she'll say, with a shrug, "The schools don't teach figuring like that now. They teach you to run a machine instead!"

Ask her to tell some of the funny things she's heard at auctions and she'll reply:

"Oh, you know. Sometimes people get excited and ask, 'How many in a pair?' Things like that. And they aren't trying to be funny either."

Artist Sketch of Samuel Winternitz on the Block During "Sale" in the Gay Nineties at U. S. Appraiser's Stores Building, Chicago


GREAT
Auction Sale
TUESDAY, JUNE 5TH,
at 10 A. M., we will sell at our store-rooms
323-325 West 12th Street, Corner Johnson Street,
A large variety of Unclaimed Goods from the American Express Co.,
Consisting of Furniture, Carpets, Upholstered
Parlor Sets and odd pieces, Crockery, China
Ware, Glassware, Lamps, Hardware Tools,
Books, Household Goods, Stoves, Building Ma-
terial and a thousand of other articles, includ-
ing Jewelry, Watches, Pictures and Frames,

Center: An Old-time Auction Sale Poster, Vintage of 1894. "Come Early and Inspect the Goods," Is the Final Word of the Winternitzes, Who Also Advise, "Don't Miss This Great Sale, as It Is One of Our Best Efforts." Bottom: Mrs. Minnie Levy, "Royal Princess" of the Winternitz Auction Family

Finally, if you wait, she'll start reminiscing.

Samuel L. Winternitz, she says, did a big bankruptcy business at one time. He revolutionized to an extent, she thinks, the method of selling assets to the public, when he went into the District Courts in Chicago. He had the confidence, she says, of all the judges and referees.

When automobiles began to supplant horses and buggies, she relates, the Winternitzes were called upon to auction buggy plants. Then, after everybody started making automobiles, until there were more kinds than you could shake a stick at, they were asked to auction companies that fell by the way to competition. Some you'll remember perhaps—Premier, Maxwell, Velie, Argo, Lexington, American Underslung, Monark, Krit. Of all such companies not absorbed by the "Big Three" of today, says Mrs. Levy, the Winternitzes auctioned 75 per cent.

There were Chicago's old horse cars, too, and the horses. With the coming of electric streetcars, the old "Carrette" company went into bankruptcy and the Winternitzes were called in. There were 12 carrettes and 68 horses. You can read about it in a yellowed newspaper clipping that is one of the many the Winternitzes have in a scrapbook crammed with 50 years of auctioneering records.

One favorite horse called "Old Tom," who knew firsthand about the cobblestones in Chicago's streets of the gay 'nineties, brought $15. He went, says the clipping, "to the gentleman with the white whip."

Probably you remember when the country was full of small circuses, driving their gay-colored wagons from town to town. Maybe you've 'risen before dawn on summer days, to hustle down to the "vacant lot" and watch such a circus unload. Maybe you've watered the elephant to get a free ticket.

Perhaps it was the movies that nudged many small circuses out. Anyway, many came under the Winternitzes' hammer.

Mrs. Levy tells a story about a certain circus—one they auctioned some 30-odd years ago. This one traveled by train and had its own railroad cars. In the menagerie was a camel named "Lettie," and "Billy," a gorgeous white goat.

"When it came time to sell Lettie, a circus attendant told the receiver and auctioneer that the buyer of Lettie must also buy the goat, for the two were inseparable. He said if the team was broken up, we could expect trouble.

"However," Mrs. Levy went on, "the man who purchased the camel didn't want the goat. So Billy was sold to someone else. Lettie's new owner led her out of the tent toward Madison Street—and that was as far as he got. Lettie lay down on the streetcar tracks and wouldn't budge.

"Pandemonium broke loose. The streetcars couldn't run and a big crowd gathered, with everyone shouting advice on how to move the camel. An S. O. S. was relayed to us at the tent, and we started a search for the man who had purchased Billy. We finally found him and he parted with the goat on being given a $10 bonus. Then Billy was led to his friend.

"When Lettie saw Billy, she ceased being disdainful, nuzzled him to see if he was all right, then got up as gracefully as she knew how. Amid thunderous applause and cheers from the crowd, Lettie and Billy sedately led the procession down Madison Street."

Less spectacular, perhaps, but full of

(Continued on Page 14)

It's Time to Draft Mary

By Alma Lutz

Capt. Mildred McAfee, at the Left, WAVES Director, Greets Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, WAC Chief

Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, President, National Federation Business and Professional Women's Clubs

JUST HOW DO WOMEN in the United States feel about the drafting of women? That is what the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are wondering these days, for the need for women in the military services is urgent. While commanding officers in Italy and England are calling for thousands of Wacs, enlistments are falling far short of quotas.

Women's organizations are polling their memberships at meetings in all parts of the country. So far the polls show that women are ready for the draft. In spite of the publicity given to one or two pacifists who do not believe in drafting men or women, the fact is that the majority of women are willing and even eager to share the responsibilities of winning this war. The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs recently issued a statement through its president, Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, giving the approval of its board of directors to the proposal to extend the Selective Service Act to women.

The drafting of women for the military services will not run into the snags, the debate, and the bitter opposition which beset a National Service Act with its labor draft. The drafting of women is a step which can be taken with a real chance of success and it should be taken at once to meet immediate and pressing needs. Not only would it defer many fathers, keeping them with their families and in essential, skilled jobs in war industry, but it would also fill many gaps behind the lines at the front.

All in all, the United States has been extremely slow in making adequate use of womanpower in industry as well as in the military services, in spite of the highly successful examples of England and Russia. In fact, women have been far ahead of the Government in their willingness to serve and in their own estimate of their ability and usefulness. They can be expected to meet a draft with the same fine spirit as the men.

President Davis of Smith College, who has ample opportunity to judge the willingness of young women to serve their country, declared recently, "Young women themselves are ready enough for any kind of war service, but a National Service Act is urgently necessary to overcome the stupid prejudice of their fathers, brothers, and lovers. These prejudices are still preventing the Waves, Wacs, and even the nursing services and the Land Army from getting their full quotas."

Parents have without doubt discouraged the enlistment of women, as have brothers and sweethearts, showing not only that tradition regarding women's place is slow to give way, but also that the seriousness of this war has not been brought home to the people. Parents, in spite of good intentions, are usually reluctant to see their daughters enter new fields, while men in the services like to think of home as they left it, little realizing that a young woman with the training and experience of a Wac or a Wave would be a far more congenial companion than a girl whose experiences and mind remained static.

Capt. Mildred McAfee, addressing a Chicago audience recently, tried to make clear the value of this training to young women in the future when it would serve them well as wives and mothers, and in business and the professions. She said, "After serving in the WAVES for a while a girl does not even slam a door or throw books for relief. Consider the fact that she accepts for constant wear a uniform that is worn by 50,000 other women. She adapts herself to corporate living, four girls in a cubicle. She practices self-discipline; scattering books, hose, lipstick and clothes brushes is no longer permissible. She knows that the extra 10 minutes abed after reveille means shirking her share of the morning cleaning. She suppresses the sharp word, the sarcastic remark. . . ." The effect of their training as Waves, she concluded, would give them "an invaluable steadiness of purpose throughout their lives."

While during the past year or more there has been an abundance of publicity urging young women to enlist in the military services, there has been little which would bring home to them the realization that this is women's war even more than it is men's war. We have tried to glamourize the services with pictures of beautiful young women in uniform and with recruiting in the Hollywood manner. But we cannot hope to sell enlistments and hard work as we do soap and cosmetics. We have emphasized the educational value of the services to women and the opportunities they give for technical training. But this leaves women only lukewarm. Many young women are having the opportunity of a lifetime as lawyers, journalists, as executives in business, and in many well-paying jobs which in previous years were always reserved for bright young men. Can they be expected to give these up unless they are convinced that their part in the war is more important? An overworked phrase shouts "Release a man for combat duty." This has no inspirational value. It is obvious and taken for granted. It is not a cause to fight for, not a slogan with which to rouse young women and send them flocking to the colors.

And women have a cause to fight for in this war. We all know that the philosophy of the enemy is a threat to every principle that women hold dear, to every step of freedom they have taken. We all know how Axis nations have degraded women, taking away from them legal, economic, and educational rights and even the right to choose who shall be the fathers of their children. A separate inferior rôle for women was one of the basic theories of Fascist philosophy long before the dangers of Fascism were apparent to the world in general. Reports of the treatment of women by both the Nazis and the Japanese in occupied territory, as released by the United Nations Information Service, is enough to rouse the fighting spirit of any woman with the slightest self-respect. We know that the triumph of the Nazi system or even any appeasement of any system of Fascism will react against the progress of women.

But these facts are not brought home to women. Why does not our press and radio give women this important information? Why do not women's clubs and national women's organizations emphasize women's real stake in this war instead of giving time and space on their programs and in their magazines to everything else related to the war? A few individual women have spoken out, to be sure, but theirs have been voices crying in the wilderness.

The drafting of women would not call mothers from families of young children nor from parents or relatives wholly dependent upon them. There is a vast reservoir of single women to be called for service, the majority of whom could be put in far more essential jobs than those they now hold. Those in industry and in essential businesses could be replaced by older women who as yet have had little chance to serve.

The draft has not harmed English women. American women can stand up under it just as well. There is no reason to suppose that the drafting of women would harm the American way of life or the fine ideals of America's young women. It might even improve both, by insisting upon the co-operation of women in the whole life of the nation. It will not wipe out women's inherent love of home and the making of a home. If anything, it will make them value home more. It will give young women practical training and a valuation as citizens which will raise their status in the life of the community and tend to make them intelligent, capable wives and mothers after the war.

The drafting of women for the military services will once and for all make clear to all women their duty and responsibility to their Government and their importance to their country. And, above all, it will show our young men, enduring the hardships of war on the battlefronts, that we are with them and behind them every step of the way.

Associated Press, Wide World, U. S. Army Photos

At Left: Wacs Writing Home From Fort Devens, Mass. Center: A WAC Officer's Day in a Washington Hotel. Right: Waves Train in Control Tower to Relieve Men for Fighting Fronts

American Plows Come to "Lorna Doone"

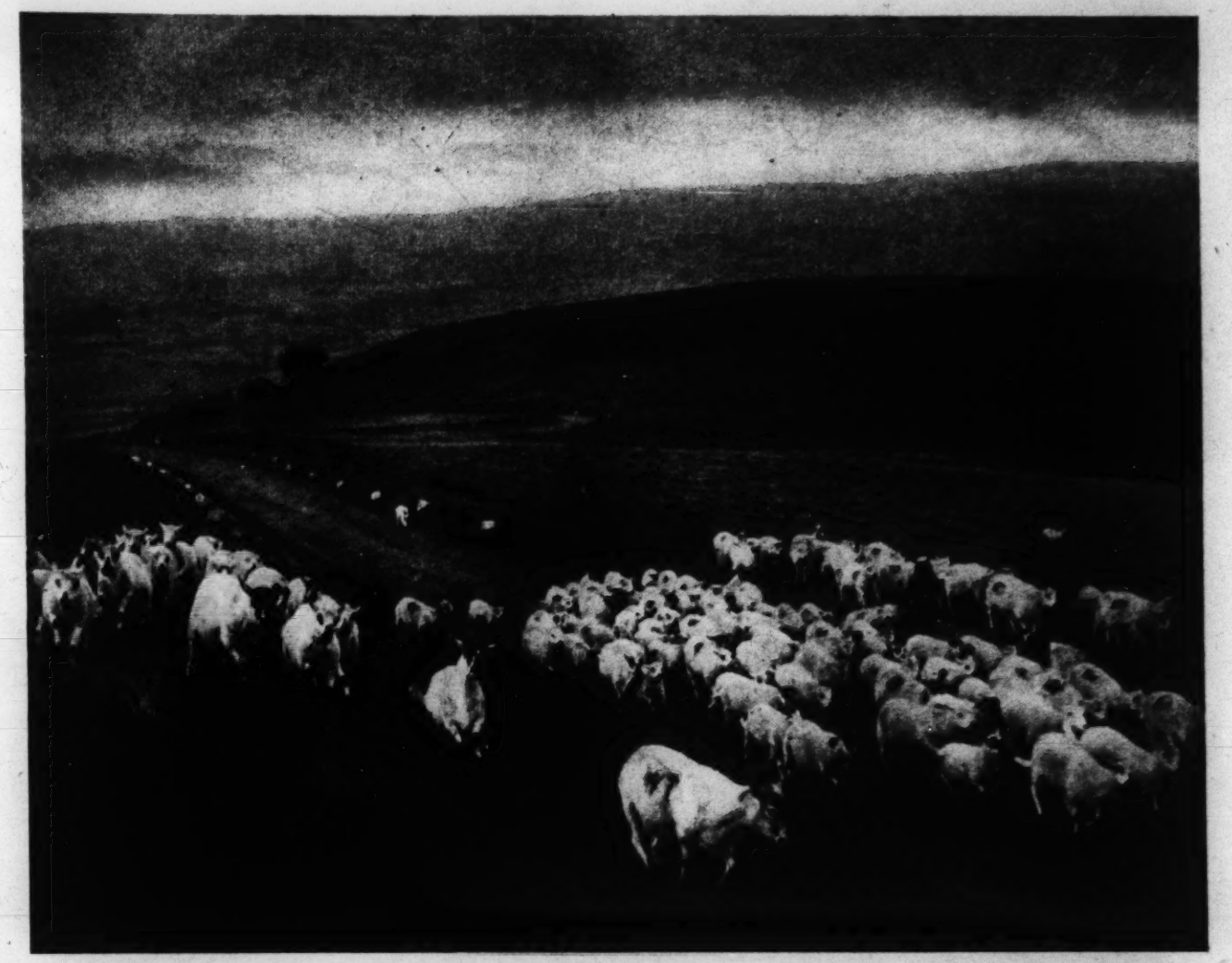
By Harold Hobson

EXMOOR IS THE LAST PLACE in England where the red deer roams wild. It is a hilly and barren moor, where, not so very long ago as time is reckoned in England, there was only a single farm, and no more than a solitary house. Gorse and bracken cover its slopes, and for centuries it has defied cultivation. It is the land of "Lorna Doone," and over its wastes outlaws used to ride undisturbed. In the last war, when England needed all the nourishment it could get, an attempt was made to grow food on Exmoor. It failed completely. Now the attempt has been made again; and it is succeeding. The success is largely due to agricultural machinery made in the United States. Steel from Pittsburgh is producing potatoes where "girt Jan Ridd" wooed Lorna Doone, and rescued her from her robber kinsmen.

There are 12,000 acres on Exmoor, and when Daniel Defoe, some time after writing "Robinson Crusoe," traveled over this part of the country, he wrote, "The Country is called Exmore, Cambden calls it a filthy, barren Ground, and indeed, so it is." When Boston was having her famous Tea Party, and the French Revolution was muttering in Europe, and Napoleon was marching to and fro over the earth, Exmoor was an utter waste, crossed by only a few ancient trackways. Its population at the time of the battle of Waterloo was five, neither more nor less. In 1831 the population had increased tenfold. It has increased several hundred per cent since then, but even today it is only 300.

* * *

The land on Exmoor is boggy, and difficult to drain. It is on the sea coast—on the southern shore of the Bristol Channel—but has an elevation of about a thousand feet. Tremendous winds sweep over it. Little that man can eat will grow there. Or so it was long thought. In the experiment of the last war 80 acres were plowed in those parts of the moor known as Winstitchin and Titchcombe. Some of



Typical Moorland Scenery, With the Shepherd Bringing in His Flock. K. M. Parsons, F. R. P. S., in "This Is England"

Copyright Frith & Co., Reigate

Glastonbury Abbey Stands Among Lush Meadows

the land did not return even the weight of seed sown. Yet today thousands of acres on Exmoor are under cultivation, yielding oats where formerly was only gorse, and heather, and bracken. Should the Doones return to their ancient habitat, they would not need to cut the purses of passing travelers: they could live off the Exmoor potatoes.

This cultivation of Exmoor is not a haphazard development. It follows the setting up of a War Executive Agricultural Committee in Somersetshire, at the extreme western end of which Exmoor is situated. The job of this Committee is to organize the agricultural production of Somerset to the maximum benefit of the war effort. For that purpose the county is divided into eight areas, the part which includes Exmoor being under the direction of Bernard Hosegood, farmer who lives on the outskirts of the small seaside resort of Minehead, on the edge of the moor. Mr. Hosegood is a firm admirer of American agricultural machinery. When asked what it is that he particularly likes about the American product, he talks enthusiastically of its lightness, and the superior quality of its steel. Much of this machinery has got over to Somerset, of course, under Lend-Lease arrangements.

* * *

Somerset presents peculiar problems. It is the third dairy-producing county in England. In its eastern sections it is as lush a pasture-land as Britain can show. Round Glastonbury, where the famous abbey associated by legend with Joseph of Arimathea is to be found, there are meadows as green as any of Richard Llewellyn's valleys. But what England wanted at the beginning of the war was not dairy cows so much as bread. Mr. Hosegood says that in some districts at the start of the war there was almost despair when the ruling went out that large areas of pasture must be turned over to arable farming. But the result has been paradoxical. The output of cereals has, of course, enormously increased as a consequence of Government policy. But so has the yield of milk. Somerset today is producing, from a smaller area of pasture, a bigger quantity of milk than it ever did in peacetime. The secret is the re-seeding of pasture land to better grasses. As a result of this a great part of Somerset is supporting at least four or five times as much stock as it used to do.

* * *

It is a county famous in literature. The vale of Avalon, near to Glastonbury, is the traditional home of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. It was in these fat and fertile meadows, through these watery glades, that Tennyson made his armour-clad warriors ride to the rescue of distressed maidens, and to the joyful noise and excitement of the tourney. Coleridge wrote "Kubla Khan" in Somerset, and would have finished that uncompleted masterpiece, had he not been interrupted by a gentleman who came over from Porlock, a village on the edge of Exmoor, at the foot of a villainous hill that is known to motorists far and wide. It was in Somerset that Wordsworth wrote his most celebrated book, the "Lyrical Ballads"; and in our own time John Cowper Powys has maintained the county's literary reputation.

One might perhaps mention Thomas Hardy. Hardy's Wessex does not really include Somerset, but there is one of his novels, "A Laodicean," that goes farther north-west than any of the others except "A Pair of Blue Eyes." The action of "A Laodicean" takes place in a certain Stancy Castle, which, on the map of Wessex prefaced to the standard edition of Hardy, is marked at the eastern entrance to Exmoor. The frontispiece to Hardy's novel is a drawing of Stancy Castle, a noble Gothic pile rising majestically out of a thickly wooded hillside. Now at Dunster, close to Exmoor, there is an ancient castle. This castle rises out of a forest on a hillside exactly as Stancy Castle does. In fact, it looks in every respect exactly like Stancy Castle, and is usually identified with it.

* * *

Not long ago the owner of Dunster Castle, Geoffrey F. Luttrell, showed me over his old and imposing home. The Luttrell family has lived in Dunster Castle for nearly 600 years. They still possess the receipt which Lady Elizabeth Luttrell obtained when she paid for the castle in 1374. They have magnificent glass and pictures, including a remarkable Futurist portrait of the Sir John Luttrell who captured Inchcolm in the 16th century. The noble white ceiling of one of their rooms was put in in 1589, the year after the repulse of the Spanish Armada; there is an amusing portrait of Napoleon—there is only one other like it in the world—which makes him resemble a fat schoolboy. This was when he was in exile at St. Helena. There is a superb portrait of the present Mrs. Luttrell by de Laszlo, and also some unique leather paintings of scenes from "Antony and Cleopatra," which hang on the walls like tapestry.

But what Mr. Luttrell thought would be of most interest to Americans was a tiny volume called "A Confession of Faith." On one side of the pages are English prayers; on the other, the same prayers translated into the Iroquois dialect. This book was published in Boston, U. S. A., in 1680. How it crossed the seas to this ancient Somerset castle no one knows. But I turned its leaves, and saw written in ink two and a half centuries old, but still legible, the words, "Mr. Luttrell, given me by old Mrs. Slocombe." Slocombe, says Mr. Luttrell, is a name that is still familiar both in Somerset and in America.

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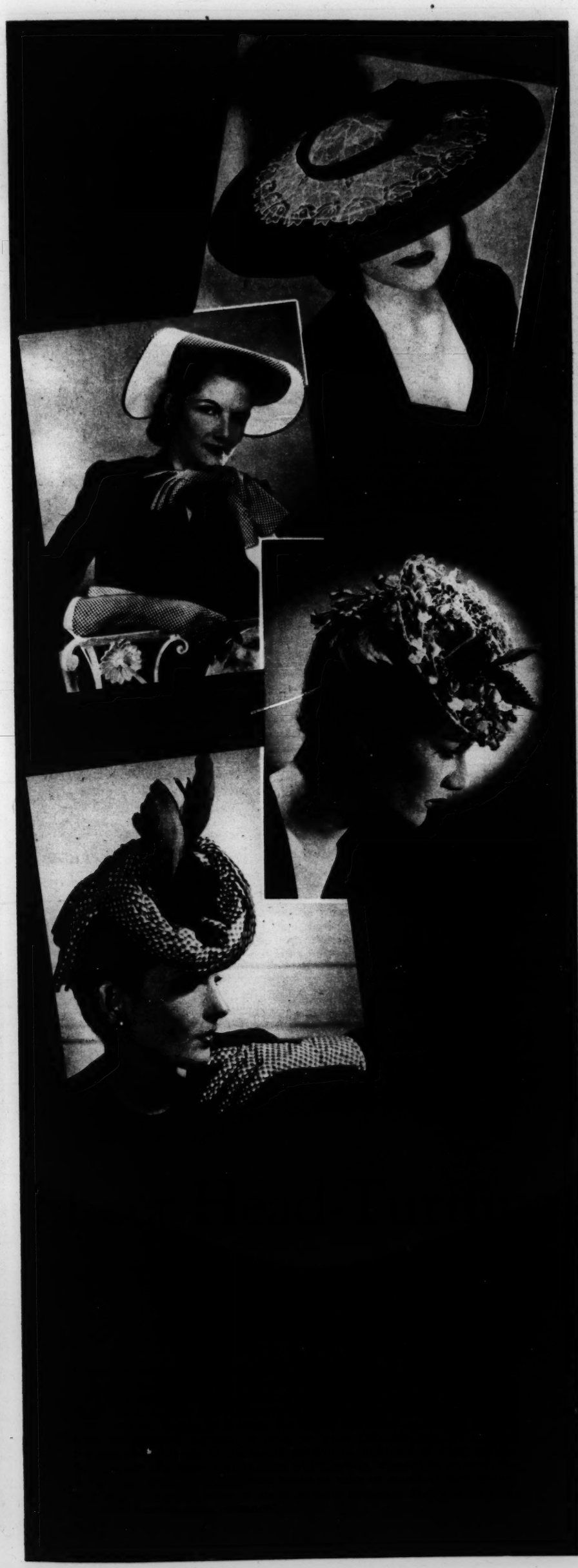

Lacy Horsehair Makes This Spring Bridesmaid's Bonnet Decked With Cherry Blossoms. By Helene Adams. (Deigh-Navin Photo)

Jeanne Rosseau Designs This Natural Baku Off-Face Bonnet-Type Hat With Bottle Green Belting and American Beauty Rose. (Hoops & Foley Photo)

opes.

Letters: *Lucy Anthony Recalls Facts About Her Aunt, Susan B. Anthony*

TO THE EDITOR OF WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION:

The announcement that the Dec. 24 issue of The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section would contain an article entitled, "She Blazed the Trail for Women's Rights," made it seem so interesting and the understanding of her life, character and work so obvious that I was prepared to read with much pleasure this tribute to the memory of my revered and loved aunt, Susan B. Anthony. Imagine my disappointment.

My findings in answer to your request to specify in detail the inaccuracies in this article by O. K. Armstrong result in the following:

In the first paragraph of the article, starting, "In a dingy Chicago hall in 1854"—I find Miss Anthony was not in Chicago on the date mentioned, her first visit there being in 1865, when she was en route to visit her brother, Daniel, and family, in Leavenworth, Kan. The statement as to her being in Chicago is absolutely and unequivocally eliminated and the lurid description as to what took place at the alleged meeting is entirely fictional.

Another statement, "While teaching at Hardscrabble, N. Y., in 1848," is incorrect, as she was not at that time teaching there.

William Lloyd Garrison was not at the meeting in Seneca Falls in 1848.

Mrs. Stanton did not live in Troy.

The statement that Miss Anthony said to Mrs. Stanton at the Seneca Falls meeting in 1848, "I have come to enlist," is untrue, for Miss Anthony was not at the meeting and did not even meet Mrs. Stanton for one or two years later.

The teachers' meeting referred to as of 1850 occurred in 1853.

The article says "There were 11 children," which is incorrect, as she was one of seven—this fact being confirmed in the Anthony genealogy, her biography, and portrayed on the "Anthony Sampler."

The statement that the family moved to a farm near Rochester, N. Y., in 1837, is incorrect.

Their father did not permit his children to dance, but he did allow the young people of the village to dance in a large room in his home—otherwise these dances would have taken place where liquor could be obtained and grandfather decided as the lesser of two evils that he would allow them to use his room.

"Every President from Lincoln to Theodore Roosevelt" did not "clasp her hand" and hear her "plead her cause."

She did not in 1854 visit 20 states.

The "sparkling brown eyes" which the author speaks of were a beautiful blue. The person noting these corrections for you, having known Miss Anthony all her life, can state this fact with absolute conviction.

Her hair was brown—neither "blonde" nor "wavy."

I can think of nothing appropriate to say regarding the author's statement that she dressed "usually in gray skirts with blue decorations."

The proposal of marriage during the sleighride is true, but what follows this statement is entirely fictional.

She did not, as stated, depend "entirely upon gifts of friends and the collections taken at her meetings," but did use in addition all she had saved during her years of teaching.

As to working on her brother's farm in Kansas, "hoeing in the fields, gathering eggs, milking cows"—her brother never lived on a farm, but did live in Leavenworth, Kan., where he edited and owned a newspaper, and was mayor.

She was never "jailed."

It is absolutely untrue that "by 1862 there was a Woman's Rights Association in every State and Territory."

The author places the first meeting of the International Council of Women in Berlin in 1904. The first meeting of this Association was in Washington, D. C., in 1888—16 years earlier.

"She planned the campaign which raised a million dollars." . . . This is so fantastic, unreal, and imaginary I should think it would have to be considered as really outside and beyond "details of inaccuracies" you request me to mention. I confess not having words, ability or strength with which to elucidate the stupendously absurd statement. Where, O where, did he or she get information for the article?

It is incorrect to state that Miss Anthony went to the Pacific Coast in 1865. She did go in 1871.

Miss Anthony did not name the publication called "The Revolution," which was so christened by the person who for a time gave it financial backing.

LUCY E. ANTHONY
Sylvania Hotel,
Philadelphia, Pa.,
Feb. 26, 1944.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"HOW MANY POINTS DO I HAVE TO GIVE?"

Naming of Africa

The naming of the second largest continent came slowly, because for so many centuries the great land mass was not an object of concrete experience. The name seems to have been derived from a Berber community, Afriga, a district south of Carthage, and the Roman province, Africa, corresponded approximately to Tunisia of our day. The names Libya and Ethiopia long extended over much greater portions of the map than did the name Africa. If we were to look at maps that have come down to us during a score of centuries we would see how slowly geographical knowledge of Africa grew and would better appreciate why Stanley called it the "Dark Continent."—Department of State Bulletin.

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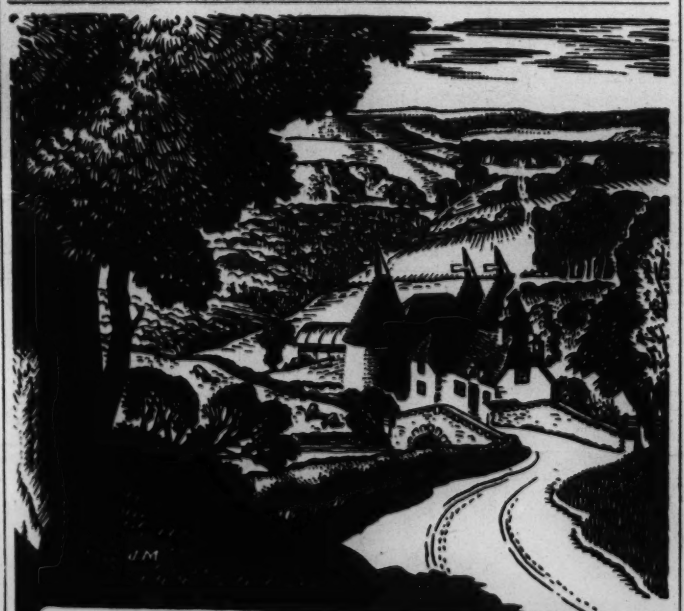

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Tory Refugee Days Pictured

Boughs Bend Over, by Maida Parlow French. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

SOMETHING of the emotions of refugees in any clime or any age is in Maida Parlow French's "Boughs Bend Over." They are not made poignant, for the story is not one that plumbs the depths of the human heart, but in those Loyalists from Albany who found a home, after the Revolution, on Crown grants in Canada, there was curiosity about a new land, yearning for the comforts they left behind, homesickness, courage and endurance, and the daily friction of dealing with one another under primeval conditions.

The little company that settled on Silent Creek had come up along the Mohawk Valley, up the Richelieu to the British camp at Sorel, and then, by a 17-days trip on the St. Lawrence in the boats they built during the winter at Sorel, they reached the place where their claims lay. The brains of the company was John van Doorn, once a prosperous laywer in Albany, now under threat of arrest for treason against the new United States, and bound to make a new British America in Canada.

* * *

He was good at counsel, at drawing up documents, at promoting industries such as the manufacture of potash by the settlers, at maintaining a standard of living in a cabin that had only a blanket for an outer door, but not good at adapting himself to new conditions, or at labor. Better for that was his son, Peter, and even the younger son, Chris, though Chris changed too often, from planting to hunting, to potash-making, to logging.

The author, not making as much as possible out of the very real drama of getting a living in a wild land, has trusted to invention to provide a plot that overflows with activity. Peter von Doorn's 5-year-old son disappeared almost as soon as they arrived, and the boy's mother sank into an apathy that drew a curtain between her and her husband, the community, and her new-born babe.

A mysterious association grew up between her and the villain of the story—one of the unmitigated miscreants of fiction. Peter's young sister, Ann, fell in love with the miscreant's quite admirable brother, and had to choose between him and caring for Peter's neglected infant.

* * *

Crops failed, government aid was in part withdrawn, the villain got control of many of the land holdings. Then, by the recoil of his own schemes, he was undone. The little van Doorn boy, after three years with the Indians, was restored. Peter and his wife were reconciled, Ann and her fine young man were married, summer came and brought new crops. But always the forest was at their backs, with all it held of the unknown.

Mrs. French has written a story full of characters and action, and has made the forest background, ominous yet potentially rich, an integral part of the narrative. John van Doorn and his capable, pink-cheeked little wife, Abigail, are substantially embodied, but most of the other characters, though well-conceived, are not fully developed, and the valuable store of history implicit in the settling is not utilized to the fullest imaginable degree. The story is one for swift, though agreeable, reading. W. K. R.

Allen's Diplomacy in Korea

God, Mammon and the Japanese, by Fred Harvey Harrington. University of Wisconsin Press. $3.75.

AMERICA'S RECORD in Korea is a queerly tangled tale little known even to people otherwise familiar with the Far East. One reason the story is so extraordinary is that its principal American figure was a man extraordinary in himself—Dr. Horace N. Allen, successively missionary and diplomat, with a good deal of concession-chasing mixed into both rôles. In dealing with Dr. Allen, therefore, and with Korean-American relations from 1884 to 1905, Fred Harvey Harrington has not been far from the mark in picking as his tile, "God, Mammon and the Japanese."

"The Gospel and the dollar," writes Mr. Harrington, "are the keys to Horace Allen's life and to American diplomacy in Chosen." Tumultuous Dr. Allen was the first Protestant missionary to reside in the then Hermit Kingdom, reaching there just as it had been thrown open to the world and leaving—heartbroken over many things, including both his own career and the approaching fate of the land—just before Japan took over.

* * *

The author, who is chairman of the Department of History and Political Science at the University of Arkansas, has sought with success to bring forth material not previously available in what he rightly terms "an important and much neglected field." During the opening years of Allen's life in Korea he was a missionary; and though the Horace N. Allen Manuscripts furnished much valuable help in piecing together this period, Mr. Harrington notes that he was unable to secure access to the archives of certain missionary boards.

These must contain valuable, pertinent material; it is pointed out that other future research may draw on the records of American business concerns, as well as Asiatic and European diplomatic collections now closed to investigators. From State Department archives, however, Mr. Harrington obtained a great deal bearing upon Dr. Allen's period of diplomatic service, including years as Minister of Korea.

The Allens never found it easy to pinch pennies, neither did Dr. Allen get on well with his missionary colleagues. Both factors tended to push them from the mission field, and the same reasons might well have taken them from the political arena; but Dr. Allen instead combined his tastes, weaknesses, and strong points so that as missionary he was diplomat, and as diplomat he was political string-puller and business "fixer." He obtained some of the most important concessions garnered by American business abroad and was not bashful in breaking the rules by asking, openly, for a share of the profits which he got despite his diplomatic status. Part of the time he was a Korean diplomat in the United States.

* * *

Close to the Korean royal family, Dr. Allen labored mightily to work things out his way—to promote Christianity, to strengthen his political associates, to help American enterprise, to keep Korea free, and to maintain tricky international balances. He possessed tremendous force, exerted all too often on weak instruments. So sometimes the instruments broke, and not all his managing could keep Korea free.

China, in that earlier period was the truculent, reactionary force in the Far East. Yuan Shih-kai (then Resident, later to be President of the Chinese Republic) opposed Japan and America alike as exponents of hated new ways and impediments to Chinese suzerainty. The Russians were in and out of the picture too. If Dr. Allen showed a spirit of opportunism, he was only in step with the confusing times, perhaps; he confessed, in seeking personal reward, "I am not here for my health or $1,500 a year and take the risk."

His clashes were many and bitter—the last and worst with Theodore Roosevelt, who backed Japan just as Allen was able to discern the shape of the Japanese menace after liberal demonstration of the Nipponese technique of bullying and trickery. At last came dismissal from his ministership, not unexpected but humiliating nevertheless. He was not consistent, but at least he did finally realize that the Western powers must yield their Oriental interests or fight Japan. R. G.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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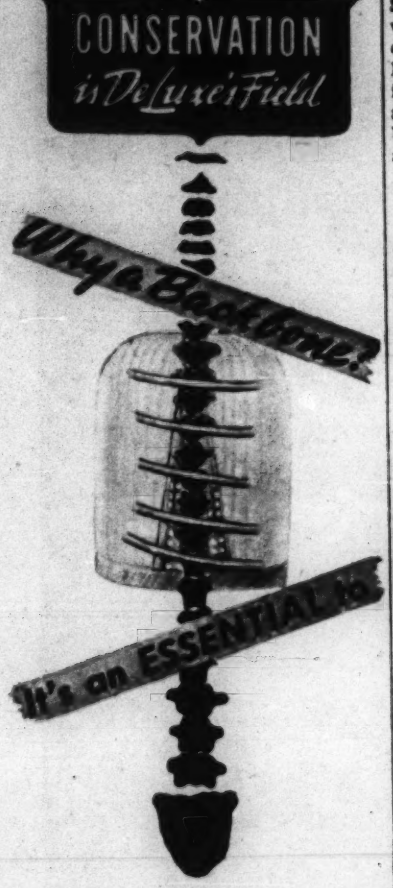

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While Indies Await Release

Nusantara: A History of the East Indian Archipelago, by Bernard H. M. Vlekke. Harvard University Press. $5.

THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, despite their economic and strategic importance to the United States and to the outcome of the Pacific war, are shrouded in mystery for many Americans. This book sets the islands in perspective. It is the first complete English-language history of Nusantara—Malay word for Empire of the Islands—and as such it will be useful to Americans.

Too many histories of colonial areas start with the advent of the European explorers, ignoring the thousands of years that went before. This one gives the Javanese their due. Their ancient civilization was influenced successively by the teachings of Hinduism and Islam. The arrival of the Portuguese and the Dutch merely raised the curtain on a new act of the play.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mr. Vlekke, formerly general secretary to the Netherlands Historical Institute in Rome, and now a lecturer at Harvard, discusses without mincing words the colonial abuses which occurred in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He also casts much light on the reasons for Indonesian resistance to the Japanese.

Dutch policies which helped to rally the Indonesians against the invaders include religious freedom; racial tolerance, which gave full equality of status to the large group of Eurasians; protection of native ownership of all land in the Indies from 1870 on, and the founding in 1918 of a People's Council, which by 1928 had become a legislative body with considerable influence, Indonesians and other Asiatics constituting the majority.

Imperfect as this latter mechanism may have been, it opened the way to eventual full participation in self-government for the Indonesians—a way closed by the Japanese, despite the attempts of their propagandists to convince the Indonesians otherwise.

♦ ♦ ♦

When invasion came, the Indonesians of all factions stood solidly with the Dutch in defense of their islands. Not until July, 1941, had the People's Council finally voted to set up a native militia—a step Indonesian leaders had been advocating since 1916. When a call for 18,000 volunteers was finally sent out, 100,000 Indonesians responded; but only 6,000 could be inducted, for lack of arms. They fought well, but they were too few and too poorly trained and equipped.

This was a tragedy to the Indies. The Dutch had refused to yield an inch to the Japanese in the prewar trade negotiations, and spent almost every plane and ship they had in an effort to stop the military invasion, but without more help from their allies they could not stem the tide. Java, encircled, fell in March, 1942, but Dutch and Australian guerrillas fought on in Timor for another year. In the mountains of Java, Sumatra, and Borneo the resistance also continued for many months. As recently as last November the Japanese were still reporting the capture of Dutch and Indonesian guerrillas in Sumatra.

As Vlekke puts it, "The epic of the Indies has not come to an end. The second episode may begin any day."

S. C. M.

The Smokies and Their Folk

The Great Smokies and the Blue Ridge, edited by Roderick Peattie. New York: Vanguard Press. $3.75.

WHEN TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS are lifted and Americans may move once again about their country, the Great Smokies of North Carolina and Tennessee and the Blue Ridge of Virginia are likely to rocket back into favor as vacationing areas.

Before the war, they held the lead for the number of tourists to register at their reception centers. From Maine and California and all the States between, from the Hawaiian Islands, and from countries abroad came visitors to explore the wilderness of these virgin areas.

About 95 per cent of the tourists who visited the Great Smokies or the Blue Ridge in the past, traveled by motorcar. When America went to war with the Axis and gasoline rationing went into effect, travel there fell off to a trickle, and so it will continue until America is at peace again. Meantime, a volume such as the one edited by Roderick Peattie will bring to readers the enjoyment of armchair travel. Not only will the book do much toward "selling" the regions to those who have yet to visit them, but it will bring back to those familiar with them many pleasant recollections.

So extensive are the attractions, no one person could authoritatively record them all. Here, then, eight contributors discuss subjects ranging from the formation of the ranges and their natural history to vacation opportunities, folkways, climate, arts and crafts, music, forests, flowers, and wild life.

Donald Culross Peattie contributes a chapter on the Blue Ridge Wild Flowers. While the region lacks certain types of mountain vegetation, as for instance that of the arctic-alpine zone, which is in popular opinion typified by edelweiss, he says that neither in the Alps nor in California or New England has he seen anything more superb than the summits of the Black Mountain Range of North Carolina ablaze with thousands of acres of purple rhododendron.

One of the most enlightening chapters is the one on the Mountain People, by Alberta Pierson Hannum. She says that probably no other group in the world has been so much caricatured, with so little actually known about them, as the southern mountain folk, whose history goes back to the Revolution.

L. F. M.

Wingate on Raid in Jungle

Wingate's Raiders, by Charles J. Rolo. New York: Viking. $2.50.

MOVING SECRETLY and without supply lines, Bridagier Orde Charles Wingate's jungle raiders penetrated deep into Japanese-held northern Burma in the spring of 1943 and for 70 days spread uproar and sudden destruction.

This strange army of British and native fighters, moving with mule trains, elephants, and bullocks, could not have succeeded but for two factors. One was the friendliness of the Burmese hill tribes, who willingly supplied information, food and river boats, and then greeted Japanese searching parties with baffling silence. The other was the remarkable co-ordination by which the RAF parachuted tons of supplies to the invaders in the jungle. The part these factors played in upsetting enemy offensive preparations directed toward China and India is set forth in "Wingate's Raiders."

♦ ♦ ♦

The book is of some value as background reading for the long-awaited Battle of Burma. The country itself is described as serried by sawtooth ridges and escarpments, divided by sluggish rivers, and covered by an unfriendly jungle filled with ants, cobras, and multi-colored orchids. The author tells of incredible hardships encountered by the invaders, ranging from inpenetrable elephant grass and mosquitoes to hunger, thirst, and fatigue.

The book has some absorbing passages. Wingate's men, hunted by the large reinforcements the Japanese brought in, "often lay in the jungle at the side of the road watching truckload after truckload of Japs tearing up and down hunting for them."

The account is at times rather involved. Unquestionably, it would be easier to follow if a better map were provided. The story of the rigorous six-months training period and the following operation evidently is as complete as military security will permit, but there are important gaps.

♦ ♦ ♦

More vivid and complete is the portrayal of General Wingate as a scholarly, almost ascetic, man who is also a tough and wily fighter. The book includes a number of interesting photographs.

DREW. H. J.

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IT'S FUN TO WRITE LETTERS

HERE'S HOW TO WRITE THEM

by

Jane Eaton

People are talking about the wonderful discoveries that have been made during this war—discoveries that will make all our lives richer and fuller after "it's over." There is one discovery, however, that wasn't made by engineers or technicians but by each of us for herself—not in laboratory or factory, but in our own hearts! I mean the joy there is in writing and getting letters.

For many of us this has been a treasure hitherto practically unknown. We imagined ourselves such poor correspondents, possibly because we clung to the "do's and don'ts" of copy-book days.

But in wartime, our letters became bonds of love and friendship, bridging time and space. We've learned the joy of seeing a familiar handwriting on an envelope, the thrill of warm words read and reread . . . then tucked safely away to give comfort and assurance whenever they were needed.

Now that we've known the rich rewards of letter-writing, and learned the simple truth that a sincere letter is a good one, we'll never give up the wonderful habit of letter-writing. And to enhance the words we write, what could be more fitting than lovely letter paper? Use one kind, use it until it becomes as much a part of you as your smile. Make your letters a symbol of You, from the sight of the envelope to your signature at the end.

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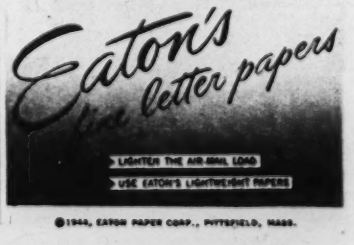

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..."Royal Family" of Auctioneers

(Continued from Page 5)

drama, were the auctions of unclaimed or seized goods that the Winternitzes carried on for the railroads and the American Express Company.

Then, in the depression following World War I, came auctions of industrial plants, put up for sale to the highest bidder, and large quantities of Government surplus stocks.

And now, during this present era, the "Royal Family of Auctioneers" has been helping the war effort by finding unused or bankrupt machinery plants, and returning them to active work producing war materials. When the war started they found buyers for such plants, through auctioning them, or otherwise.

No auction job is too big for them. You'll remember, perhaps, how the Army took over the 3,000-room Stevens Hotel in Chicago—converted it into an air cadet training school. Much of the hotel furnishings the Army moved out to a several-storied empty garage near by, to await the day when the hotel should be mustered out of the Army.

Next, the Army changed its mind and decided to sell the furniture. It called for the Winternitzes, and in a matter of days the 3,000 rooms of furnishings had gone to the highest bidders—to other hotels, dealers, restaurants, and such. Buyers jammed into the big garage and bought everything from eggs cups to papier-mâché cowboy hats once worn by the hotel orchestra when it played "Deep in the Heart of Texas."

During the five days the sale lasted, four of the Winternitzes "spelled" each other as auctioneers for one-hour stretches. But no one spelled Mrs. Levy. Imperturbably she recorded figures in her record book as she sat on a red auctioneer's cart which rolled from one end of the garage to the other, and from floor to floor, as the auction progressed. She never missed a figure.

When the Winternitzes contributed their auctioneering talents to war bond sales, Winnetka, a well-to-do suburb north of Chicago, saw millionaires, their wives, and debutantes "sold on the block" at a "slave auction." With servants and maids at a premium, they agreed to do menial chores for the highest bidders—for the people who bought the most war bonds. The "slaves" came dressed for work, carrying scrub pails, snow shovels, stepladders.

A "price" of $40,000 in war bonds was "paid" for the president of the Chicago Motor Club, who promised to cut wood and shovel snow. The president of a State Street department store, equipped with rubber apron and scrub brush, promised to wash dogs "on Monday morning when I don't have to work at the store."

The "slave auction" netted $1,400,000 in war bond sales.

So—everybody, it seems, likes auctions.

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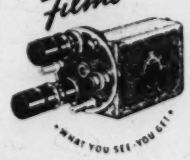

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Pendulum of Taste

Action and reaction swing the pendulum of taste.—MARK BARR.

Voyage of Discovery

The reader may not find what he is looking for in the DAE (Dictionary of American English), but, like Columbus, he will find America.—GEORGE GENZMER.

"Invasion" of Britain

The influx of American troops into Britain constitutes the greatest invasion that these islands have experienced since 1066.—FRANK AYDELOTTE.

The World of Tomorrow

Tomorrow will be an age of power, of chemistry—of spiritual and cultural development.—ERIC A. JOHNSTON.

Women in Reichstag

In 1924, 37 women sat among the 421 deputies in the German Reichstag. . . . Sixteen years later not a single woman was seated in the Reichstag. Women had ceased to have any voice whatever in public affairs.—FELIZIA SEYD, German-born writer on European affairs.

Good Idea for Sunday

LEMON CHIFFON PIE

1 envelope Knox Gelatine (¼ pkg.)
¼ cup cold water
3 eggs
⅔ cup sugar
½ cup lemon juice
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind

Soften plain, unflavored Knox Gelatine in cold water. Beat yolks; add ½ cup sugar, lemon juice, and salt. Cook in double boiler until custard consistency; stir constantly. Add softened gelatine; stir until dissolved. Add grated rind. Cool. When it begins to thicken, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites to which remaining sugar has been added. Turn into baked pie shell and chill. Sprinkle with chopped nuts if desired.

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Over the Editor's Desk

I HAVE JUST HAD my first experience in a round table discussion on the air. Have you ever talked to a flatiron? That is exactly how I felt as I spoke into the microphone. A dog will show an interest in you when you talk. It will look quizzically with sympathy or pity at your remarks. Or it will effervesce with you. But a microphone? It just stares—stolid when you smile, irresponsive when you speak. And then on an "ad lib" program you never know what is coming up. How you inwardly recall with admiration the facility of the stars of "Information Please." Your subject is censorship. You're for it. It's needed in war. What then? The Moderator asks a question. He signals you to speak. You do so instantly. Again and again. You feel you have got nowhere. Time passes swiftly. The Moderator indicates two minutes to go and a flock of ideas rush to your rescue. You hold up your hand. In vain. It's your neighbor's turn, not yours. Time's up. You're off the air!

My experience came in the charming dining room of the Andover Inn, on the campus of Phillips Andover Academy, Andover, Mass. It was raining out. Little cascades, falling from the gutters of the building, drenched you if you came under them. Liquid sheets rolled down the windshields of parked cars. A fine night to be indoors. We were snug in our room, with the walls cheerily covered with Currier & Ives and other old prints. A fine company around a dining table, loquacious after dinner, bright and quippy, until a few minutes before the broadcast. Then silence. Tense. The long seconds tick off slowly. "We're on the air."

A chastening experience!

As time goes on it will be possible more and more to lift the veil of war secrecy. Today you get a glimpse in NEAL STANFORD'S article of how America sprouted its wings. Mr. Stanford is a member of our Washington Bureau staff.

On March 11 we published an article by JOHN GOULD under the title "The Story of the Obstreperous Peanuts" and we invited our readers to tell us what they thought of it. The response was enthusiastic. I am sorry space prevents us from quoting more than a line or two from a few of the letters. "It knocked me off my armchair," said one. "We truly hope that we may have more of these interesting and refreshing stories," said another. "Just great," said a third. "He has some of Will Rogers' qualities," said a fourth. And so they went on. I want to thank our readers for their kind letters. We shall encourage Mr. Gould to do more for the Weekly Magazine Section.

STOYAN GAVRILOVIC, who discusses "Promise in the Balkans," is an international lawyer and contributor to several Yugoslav reviews and newspapers. The position he takes is similar to that of the press in the liberated provinces of Yugoslavia.

You will find ALMA LUTZ'S article, "It's Time to Draft Mary," a stimulating piece. Miss Lutz is a member of the National Executive Council of the National Woman's Party.

W. W. C.

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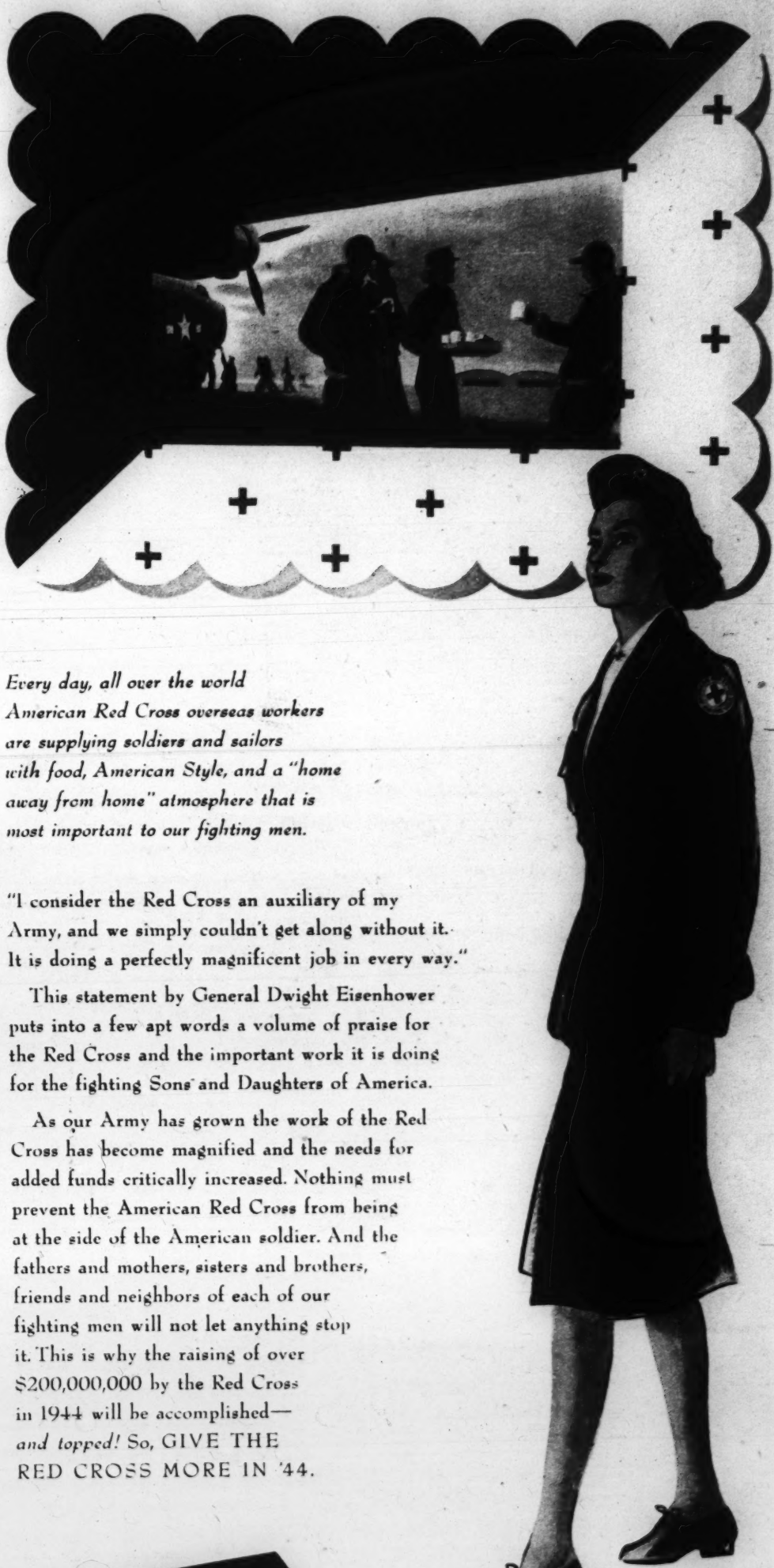

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